

# LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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## Congress Near Compromise on Federal Criminal Code Reform

Congressional passage of a proposed new Federal criminal code came one step closer to reality this month when Senators Edward M. Kennedy and John J. McClellan and Attorney General Griffin B. Bell reached agreement on revisions to the bill that modify or eliminate some of its more controversial elements.

One key ingredient of the recommended reform package is an effort to devise uniform sentencing standards for the courts. Under the revisions, judicial discretion to impose sentences outside a limited range would remain, but such penalties could be appealed.

A number of issues which were thought to have led to the failure of past criminal code bills, designated "S 1" in earlier Congresses, were dropped from the proposed legislation. They include provisions that would have prohibited the disclosure of classified information by the press, eliminated or modified the insanity defense, and expanded the death penalty to cover treason, espionage, sabotage and murder.

According to some observers, passage of the measure will hinge on its ability to attract support from both ends of the

political spectrum. Supporters of the bill expect Senator Kennedy (D-Mass.) to persuade liberals to vote for the new code, and Senator McClellan (D-Ark.) to drum up conservative support.

Despite the revisions, however, many points of potential political controversy remain. The bill contains a provision to eliminate penalties for possessing less than 10 grams of marijuana, sections creating Federal penalties on many election offenses, and provisions widening criminal civil rights laws to include acts involving sex discrimination.

Kennedy and McClellan both said they hoped for speedy action on the bill in the Senate, but they added that there were indications that it could run into obstacles in the House of Representatives.

In general, the 297 page measure would consolidate existing Federal laws, with one section replacing over 70 current theft and fraud statutes.

Other provision would narrow Federal conspiracy laws, protect the press from "gag orders" imposed by courts, no longer require special corroboration of a rape victim's testimony, and substantially in-

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## Weigh Perjury Charge Against Head of FBI's New York Office

Influential aides to Attorney General Griffin B. Bell have recommended that the Justice Department seek a criminal indictment for perjury against Assistant FBI Director J. Wallace LaPrade, head of the bureau's New York field office, according to a New York Times report.

Times sources within the department revealed that the recommendations were made after officials examined a report by the department's civil rights division which had probed alleged illegal break-ins, mail openings and wiretaps performed by FBI agents in New York between 1971 and 1973.

Prepared by William L. Gardner, who heads the division's criminal section, the lengthy report charged that LaPrade had given false testimony when he answered a Federal grand jury's questions about the use of illegal investigative techniques by agents in the domestic intelligence division, which he headed in late 1971 and early 1972 in the New York office.

Although Justice Department officials acknowledged the existence of the report, which was written as a prosecution memorandum, they did not comment on its



Assistant FBI Director J. Wallace LaPrade recommendations or on Bell's reaction to it.

Last month, Bell told a Senate subcommittee that the Federal government should but would not pay the attorney's fees of FBI agents indicted for illegal activities they allegedly performed in domestic surveillance.

In his testimony before an appropriations subcommittee, Bell noted that the agents believed that what they were doing was in the best interest of the country, but that they would now "lose their life savings" defending themselves against the criminal charges brought by the Government.

Meanwhile, Justice Department officials cited past policy decisions, noting that the Government had never provided or paid for defense attorneys for officials under indictment on criminal charges.

Recently, John J. Kearney, a former supervisor in the bureau's New York City office, was indicted on charges of illegal mail opening, wire tapping and conspiracy in connection with the surveillance of the Weather Underground, a radical terrorist group which claimed responsibility for several bombings in the early 1970s.

Although he did not make reference to the Kearney indictment, Thomas Bolan, LaPrade's attorney, said in an interview that he could see no basis for any perjury charges against his client.

"He has cooperated fully with the department in its inquiry," Bolan said, "and has answered all questions put to him truthfully."

Gardner's report stated that LaPrade could not be indicted on charges similar to those brought against Kearney because LaPrade's part in the alleged conspiracy to use illegal investigative methods was rendered moot by the five-year statute

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## Photo/Computer ID System Seeks to Put Lid On Rising Rate of Art Thefts, Forgeries

The spiraling rate of international art theft in recent years has prompted the formation of an innovative registry system that "fingerprints" fine works of art and maintains a computer-based informational system that provides data to all levels of law enforcement.

Alan J. Baer, president of the International Art Registry Ltd., said the identification technique can be an effective crime deterrent, noting that since IAR was instituted five years ago more than \$100 million in art treasures and antiques have been positively identified and registered.

"To date, not one registered object has been stolen," he said. "In fact, in a recent museum robbery, unregistered pieces were removed while registered works were left untouched."

Despite the work of the registry, the theft of paintings, sculpture and other artwork has continued to climb. According to the latest report of IAR's International Association of Art Security, there were 33,840 international art thefts in 1975 compared to 26,240 during the previous year, representing a 27 percent increase.

The report added that the United States led the Western world in thefts of artwork



Technician at the International Art Registry uses a microscopic projector to examine comparison slides of a work of art.

with 9,460 in 1975, an increase of 2,060 over 1974. New York City and Los Angeles led all American cities, in the number of reported thefts, followed by Boston and Philadelphia.

Baer pointed out that improved security

techniques have not proved to be a satisfactory remedy to the growing theft rate. "Standard burglary protection systems, including guards, intrusion alarms, and other electronic sensors and devices, have be-

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## Arson Investigation Seminar

Audio Cassette Tape Recordings of the Arson Seminar, held in New York City, January 31-February 4, 1977.

### I. Welcome

Dr. Gerald Lynch, President  
John Jay College of Crim. Just.  
**Opening of the Arson Seminar**  
Chief in Charge of the Department  
Frank Carruthers  
New York City Fire Department  
**Types of Arsonists, Motives, Survey of Arson Law, Criminal Investigation**  
Deputy Chief Fire Marshall  
John Barracato  
New York City Fire Department  
**Interfacing with Field Forces**  
Professor Charles T. Ryan, Chairman  
Department of Fire Science  
John Jay College of Crim. Just.  
Price: \$10.00

**II. Survey of the Chemistry of Fire; Survey of the Physics of Fire**  
Gustave E. Bonadio  
Price: \$10.00

**III. Combustion Properties Of Common Fuels**  
Steven Koepfer  
John Jay College of Crim. Just.  
Price: \$10.00

**IV. Pyrolysis and Fire Patterns Of Structural Fires**  
Dr. Peter DeForest  
John Jay College of Crim. Just.  
Price: \$10.00

**V. Building Construction Insurance Companies' Role In Arson Investigation**  
Lt. James Keelan  
New York City Fire Department  
Price: \$10.00

**VI. Investigation of Structural Fires**  
Fire Marshall John Knox  
New York City Fire Department  
Price: \$10.00

**VII. Capabilities of the Forensic Science Lab**  
Sgt. Michael Yander  
New York City Police Department  
Price: \$10.00

**VIII. Panel Discussion**  
Dr. Peter DeForest  
Deputy Chief John Barracato  
Professor Charles T. Ryan  
Price: \$10.00

All Eight Sessions  
Price: \$65.00

To order indicate the tape or tapes desired, and compute the total price. Please include your name, address, city, state, zip code, and the agency or institution with which you are affiliated.

Mail order to: Office of Instructional Services, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 445 West 59th Street, New York, New York 10019

## NewsBriefs . . . NewsBriefs . . .

### Security Society To Sponsor Paper, Poster And Film Contests

The American Society for Industrial Security will sponsor two competitions this summer, to recognize outstanding research papers and poster and film materials devoted to security and loss prevention.

In one contest open exclusively to students, a \$300 prize will be presented for the best scholarly research and thesis submitted by a 1976-77 master's degree candidate on a subject related to security. In addition, a \$200 first prize and a \$100 second prize will be given for the most outstanding undergraduate papers by registered students at a university or college. Entries for all three student awards must be submitted by July 1, 1977.

The 1977 ASIS Security Poster and Training Film Competition will be held in conjunction with the ASIS Annual Seminar and Exhibits on September 6-9 in Orlando, Florida. Entries from any one business, industrial firm or governmental agency are limited to five posters and/or one "in-house" training film that have been used in security education during this year. The deadline for this contest is August 1, 1977.

Information about the student competition may be obtained from ASIS Foundation, Inc., 2000 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20006. For details about the poster and film contest, contact Mr. John J. West, Security Inspector, Pan American World Airways, Inc., Aerospace Services Division, P.O. Box 4608, Patrick Air Force Base, FL 32925.

### A.B.A. Prisoner Study Calls For Wages And Taxes For State Inmates

The nation's prisons should institute a system in which inmates would receive salaries and other employment benefits, and would in turn reimburse the state for room and board and pay taxes, according to a recently-released American Bar Association study.

"A prisoner's lack of financial resources has an unhealthy effect on his chances for success upon release," a summary of the two-and-a-half year study said adding that inmates should be given an "opportunity to build a financial base for release as well as to gain skills necessary for existence in the free world."

Prepared by ABA's Criminal Justice Section Joint Committee on the Legal Status of Prisoners, the 600-page draft report will be submitted in August 1978 to the annual meeting of the association's House of Delegates.

In other recommendations, the study called for the abolition of the parole system and the creation of an independent

agency to determine the length of individual sentences. It also suggested that "severe restrictions" should be placed on experimental programs involving the use of drugs or behavior modification techniques on prisoners.

According to the report, inmates should be permitted to exercise many civil and political rights that are presently denied them. Generally, the study said, prisoners should have the same rights as free citizens "except where restrictions are necessary to insure orderly confinement or to protect the rights and safety of the prison community."

### Westchester County, N.Y. Unveils Armored Truck Seige Transport

The Westchester County (New York) Sheriff's Department unveiled a new anti-terrorism weapon this month — a modified Brink's armored truck that is designed for tactical use during terrorist sieges.

County law enforcement officials decided to acquire the vehicle last February after a deadly siege in New Rochelle by Frederick Cowan, a Nazi sympathizer. During that incident, the New York City Police Department's tank-like armored personnel carrier was called in to supply added muscle.

Although Westchester's new seige transport does not have as menacing an appearance as the NYCPD tank, it does have a number of significant features of its own, including heavy-duty plating welded to all vulnerable surfaces, custom-made steel window shields that can be inserted over existing bulletproof glass and an engine compartment that is fully protected by steel plating.

The vehicle's only flaw seems to be that its tires are unprotected, but Sheriff Thomas J. Delaney said he is not worried about a sniper's bullet puncturing the truck's wheels. "We can maneuver on flat tires at the scene if we have to," he explained. "At least we can drive this vehicle from scene to scene."

The NYCPD's 21-ton carrier uses punctureproof treads for locomotion, but it must be hauled to seige scenes on a flat-bed truck. The vehicle has been used only twice since it was acquired in 1968, at a fatal siege in a Brooklyn sporting goods shop and at the New Rochelle incident.

### N.B.S. Guide Provides Information On Police Voice Scramblers

Responding to the need for a degree of confidentiality in police radio communications, the Commerce Department's National Bureau of Standards has published an illustrated guide to assist law enforcement agencies in the selection and

procurement of voice scrambling equipment.

According to the guide, some police departments have already purchased equipment which can scramble the operator's voice at the point of transmission and unscramble it at the receiving end. An NBS survey found that out of 428 law enforcement agencies sampled, 40 used scramblers and 225 expressed a need for them.

Entitled "A Guide to Voice Scramblers for Law Enforcement Agencies," the publication discusses technical and support considerations, details the characteristics of various scrambler systems, and outlines considerations for purchasing scrambler equipment.

The guide is available for \$1.05 per copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

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Editor . . . . . Peter Dodenhoff  
Managing Editor . . . . Michael Balton  
Associate Editors . . . Dorothy Bracey  
Karen Kaplowitz  
Joseph Peterson  
John Stead  
Circulation . . . . . Claire Villareal  
Subscriptions . . . . . Charles Tozzo  
Advertising . . . . . James Tozzo

Publisher . . . . . Richard H. Ward

*Contributing Writers:* Michael Blinick, Ordway P. Burden, Janet E. Fishman, Robert McCormack, Steven Pasichow, Antony E. Simpson.

*Correspondents:* George Felkenes (Alabama); Robert Arnold, Gary Denise, Joyce Denise, Tom Gitchoff, Ivar Paur (California); David Rice, Sam Skolnik (Florida); P.E. Ward (Georgia); Matt Casey, Brian Nagle (Illinois); Clayton Buckles, Preston Horstmann (Maryland); Don Dahlstrom (Michigan); Don Bradel (Minnesota); Dave Baxter, Ashley Fields, Jack Seitzinger, Darrel Stephens (Missouri); Kenneth Bovasso, David Roberts (Nebraska); Ken Braunstein (Nevada); Mark Thompson (New Hampshire); James Ford, Dorothy Guyot, Lillian Reilly, Barbara Sacks (New Jersey); Stephen Campbell, Eugene Johann, Tom Twyford, Tom Ward (New York); Richter Moore (North Carolina); Tom Marsh, Walter McGreevy, Steven Rice, Charles Walker (Ohio); William Parker (Oklahoma); Ron Willis (Oregon); Tom Landers (Pennsylvania); Glenford Shibley (Rhode Island); William Mathias (South Carolina); Michael Braswell (Tennessee); Joe Schott (Texas); Marvin Marcus, Tom Spratt (Virginia); Dan King (Wisconsin)

## Law Enforcement News Available to Groups

Complimentary copies of LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS for distribution to groups at meetings, conferences, or classes will be supplied to legitimate concerns on request. Please notify the editor at least 30 days in advance of the date and indicate the number of copies required.



# Di Grazia Rips CJ Programs: Many Are In It for the Money

Montgomery County (Maryland) Police Chief Robert di Grazia told a meeting of criminal justice educators last month that many of the nation's universities "are into the police field simply for the money."

Speaking before a conference of the Criminal Justice Educators' Association of New York State, di Grazia called for a broadly based college curriculum for both in-service police officers and those who are seeking law enforcement careers.

"College educated officers are a must if the police service goal of true professionalism is to be attained," he said. "A comprehensive and meaningful police education should provide exposure to many disciplines, including the law, physical sciences, social sciences, humanities, public administration, management, and a small professional police science core curriculum."

Di Grazia, who served as Boston's police commissioner for four years before moving to Maryland last fall, challenged the profit motive in criminal justice higher education. "I realize if you do not wish to close your doors, you must remain solvent," he noted, "but with the advent of LEAA and LEEP funds that followed, many colleges saw it simply as a means to profit."

The Montgomery County chief implied that the influx of Federal money has served to lower the quality of education in some instances. "Quick curriculums were developed, retired FBI agents were selected to lead the programs, instructors were generally friends of the retired FBI agents, and the Neanderthal System was perpetuated, only it now had the stamp of approval of higher education."

In proposing a number of remedies, di Grazia noted that there must be greater quality control in developing and implementing higher education programs for police, and he called for the establishment of minimum standards and the use of lateral movement between departments.

A second guest speaker at the conference, Commissioner Jerome Miller of Pennsylvania's Office of Children and



Montgomery County Police Chief Robert di Grazia

Youth, challenged the relevance of correctional institutions. "There is no reason why institutions should continue to exist for crime," he said. "I think more of them stay around for other reasons, like political deals between state governments and the communities that house them."

Miller, who as Massachusetts Commissioner of Youth Services closed every juvenile training school in the state, called for a nationwide shutdown of all antiquated juvenile facilities. "Slow change in the area of corrections is no change," he noted. "Those states who do it slowly behind closed doors reinstitutionalize behind closed doors."

"Unfortunately, the Golden Rule in corrections is that those with the 'gold' make the rules," Miller added. "You don't have to get into the locks, bars and crazy hardware to contain kids. There is no reason why we have to associate caging with punishment."

The conference, which was held at the State University College at Utica/Rome, concluded with an announcement of the results of the association's recent elections and a presentation of the group's dis-

tinguished service awards.

Professor Thomas Goldrick of Rockland Community College was elected president. In his inaugural speech, he called for the introduction of new curricula in the criminal justice field and noted that diminishing funding sources and reduced enrollments are problems that must be faced by the association.

Professors Patricia Carter of Rochester Institute of Technology, Fred Bohlenhauser of Syracuse University, Anthony Maffettone of Canton Community College and Ted Dietz of Ulster County Community College were elected as the association's

vice presidents.

The group's distinguished service awards were presented to Professors Lawrence Lynch of Onondaga Community College, Edward Thibault of the State University College at Oswego, Joseph Gross of Pace University, Irving Masonson of Orange Community College, Larry Bassi of Niagara Community College, John Ackermann of Southampton College, Fred Gault of Dutchess Community College and Mel Wallace of the State University at Utica/Rome. Goldrick and Dietz also received service awards.

—Thomas J. Ward

## 55 MPH Limit Doing the Job For Highway Safety, IACP Finds

The imposition of a 55-mile-an-hour national speed limit is apparently fulfilling its dual purpose of reducing serious traffic accidents and cutting down fuel consumption, according to a survey released this month by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Initiated late last year, the survey found that while total mileage travelled increased by five percent from 1975 to 1976, the traffic death rate declined from 3.5 deaths per 100 million miles travelled in 1975 to 3.3 in 1976.

Overall, traffic fatalities dropped from 55,639 in 1973 to 46,820 in 1976 and the number of disabling injuries decreased from two million in 1973 to 1.8 million last year, the survey said.

Based on its examination of several independent studies, the survey indicated that, at a minimum, 50 percent of the fatality reduction was directly attributable to the national speed limit.

IACP's Board of Officers had called for an evaluation of the speed limit's impact last November after questions arose concerning diversion of police resources to enforce the 55 m.p.h. restriction. At that time, IACP president Edward M. Davis said the association had passed a resolution urg-

ing compliance with the limit, and he noted, "We are not at odds with the resolution, but sufficient concern has been expressed to cause us to look further at this matter."

Commenting on the survey's results, the association's executive committee concluded that there were no findings in the report which would alter their position as stated in the resolution passed at the organization's annual conference last September.

In part, the committee's proposal recommended "that the IACP encourage administrators to support and effectively implement the national maximum 55 m.p.h. speed limit but without jeopardizing other effective selective enforcement programs."

One IACP leader noted that many motorists tended not to comply voluntarily with the 55 m.p.h. limit in rural areas or on long stretches of open interstate highways.

"The IACP recognizes that the 55 m.p.h. limit presents unique problems for certain geographic areas," said Glen D. King, the association's executive director. "And it is our opinion that certain periodic examinations of these problems be made to see if some change is warranted. But overall, the 55 m.p.h. limit seems to be a feasible and workable limit."

Concerning the limit's impact on energy consumption, the survey found that in a country where 25 percent of the energy consumed is for transportation, the fuel savings realized by driving 55 m.p.h. instead of 70 can range from 17.1 percent to 39.8 percent depending on the vehicle. One large bus company told the researchers that it had experienced a 1.2 million gallon savings of diesel fuel in 1976.

The association's evaluation indicated that speed limit enforcement has not been relaxed over the years. It said that in 1973 speeding arrests stood at four million, while in 1976 the figure nearly doubled to slightly under eight million.

"Our major emphasis now is to convince the public that police enforcement of the 55 m.p.h. limit is not the answer," King noted, "but that voluntary compliance is going to be beneficial from both a safety standpoint and an economics standpoint."

### Commentary Wanted

The editors of Law Enforcement News are seeking enlightened commentary from our readers regarding issues of importance to the criminal justice community for LEN's "Public Forum" column. Submissions should be sent to "Public Forum," Law Enforcement News, Rm. 2104, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

## Court Management Study Says Misdemeanor Cases Are Rife with Due Process Abuse; Caseload Not at Fault

Abuses in misdemeanor justice proceedings are not generally caused by heavy caseloads and a lack of judicial resources, according to the preliminary findings of a Federally-funded court study.

Writing in the April issue of *Judicature*, researchers Karen M. Knab and Brent Lindberg said their initial results show that "American misdemeanor justice is characterized by rote procedures, inattention to individual cases and general disregard of due process guarantees."

The authors charged that many researchers and reformers have wrongly assumed that these abuses are the result of overburdened court calendars and thus can be remedied by more efficient management techniques.

"Our preliminary data indicate that low volume courts are as likely to use rapid case processing techniques as high volume courts," they said.

In their article entitled "Misdemeanor Justice: Is Due Process the Problem?" Knab and Lindberg reveal some of the findings from a 20-month study conducted by the American Judicature Society and the Institute for Court Management under an LEAA grant.

A majority of the judges surveyed

expressed satisfaction with the same court procedures that critics often attack, the researchers found. They said that 80 percent of the responding jurists were "satisfied" with existing methods for accepting guilty pleas, even though in many rural courts defendants plead guilty at their first court appearance without the benefit of an attorney.

Regarding judicial difficulties with due process, the study indicated that judges tend to blame their problems upon others in the justice system such as attorneys who request continuances, prosecutors who do not divert enough cases from the courts and appeals courts which insist upon high standards of due process.

However, in their article Knab and Lindberg offered several other reasons why judges run through their cases so rapidly. The cases themselves are "uninspiring" and the same kinds appear over and over again, the authors said.

It is difficult for the judges to be conscientious because they generally presume these defendants guilty, the researchers further noted. They see many repeat offenders, and many of the offenses, such as traffic violations, are not really considered crimes.

"Unfortunately, this relaxation of judicial standards can color a judge's dealings with all his cases, including more serious ones," the authors warned.

Knab and Lindberg stressed that resources alone will not improve the courts if judges continue to devalue their cases. "Even if more researchers were available," they said, "it can be argued that current procedures would not be changed but that new resources would be directed toward reinforcing existing levels of performance."

In addition to Knab and Lindberg's findings, the April edition of *AJS's Judicature* magazine carries two other articles by researchers involved in the misdemeanor courts study. "A New Perspective on Misdemeanor Justice," by James J. Alfani and Rachel N. Doan, indicates that urban misdemeanor courts differ from rural ones and that each will require a different management change. "New Directions for Misdemeanor Prohibition" by Il. Ted Rubin reveals how probation offices are seeking to enlist the help of other community agencies.

Reprints of the Knab and Lindberg article can be obtained from the American Judicature Society, Suite 1606, 200 West Monroe, Chicago, IL 60606.



## AAPLE, Chapter by Chapter: The Connecticut Story

In the next few columns, Hugo Masini will profile chartered AAPLE chapters, their officers, members, and current activities. This column deals with the Connecticut Chapter and is the result of an interview with the chapters president conducted by a member of the Academy's staff.

The Connecticut Association for Professional Police Officers was formed in 1974 and originally was intended to be a strictly statewide organization. The basic membership requirement for police officers who wished to join CAPPO was a minimum of two years of college. Although there were only seven people initially involved in the association, membership quickly grew to 20 after the group's formation. Initially, there was no thought given to affiliating with any national organization. However, the question was formally broached when, in 1975, Chief Masini spoke to Sgt. Richard Anderson about the possibility of CAPPO joining the national organization as a chartered chapter. Anderson, as the first president of the Connecticut organization, presented the matter to the membership, who decided to make the Connecticut organization a part of AAPLE.

After CAPPO was officially designated as a chartered AAPLE chapter, the membership quickly expanded to 60. The majority of the present members are police officers or criminal justice educators with actual police experience. The initial seven members of CAPPO still play an extremely active role in the Connecticut Chapter and Dick Anderson is presently the Chairman of the National Symposium Committee.

Anderson, a native of Connecticut, holds a Bachelor of Science in English, a Master of Arts in Political Science, and a Master of Public Administration. He is working on his Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of Connecticut and teaches criminal justice, sociology, and political science at the University of Hartford Institute for Criminal and Social Justice, as the Program Coordinator for the Planning and Budgeting Division of the Hartford P.D., and is commander of the records unit.

In a recent conversation, Anderson pointed out that one of the primary motives behind CAPPO's decision to join AAPLE was the belief that the national organization would give the Connecticut group the necessary exposure to enable local efforts to have a national impact. It was felt that the national association would have the capacity to better coordinate activities and also provide the national forum needed to make the association a meaningful force. Although AAPLE presently publishes a monthly president's memo and a regular Law Enforcement News column, Anderson felt that the Academy had to make more progress in developing its own journal and other publications that would be more research oriented.

Anderson did not wish to downplay the rewarding aspects of the CAPPO experience but emphasized the organizational problem that could be anticipated when becoming a leader in such a group. "We [CAPPO] certainly have a great many positive features but it is important to point out some of the less pleasant aspects of being a chapter president. For example, the chapters need people who are willing to work, and energy often becomes a rather scarce commodity. A lot of people think that money will solve most of our problems, so they pay their dues and hope for outside assistance. But that seems to me like a rather simplistic assessment.

Money is useful and necessary but it isn't enough. We need our members' time. There are a lot of other misconceptions about what to expect from a national organization in its infant stages. Everybody wants something tangible but oftentimes they aren't willing to make a contribution. This is pretty unrealistic."

CAPPO holds a general membership meeting each month and invites various speakers to the meeting to address a number of criminal justice issues. For example, in the past few months, CAPPO has heard from a representative from the National Conference of Christians and Jews, a state legislator discussing pending laws and bills of interest to policemen, and the head of the state regional planning agency. They also publish a monthly newsletter.

The biggest issue facing law enforcement officers at the individual level is pro-

fessionalism, according to Anderson. "Many people have said that police work is a trade or craft and I think that this is a fairly accurate statement. Nobody is really ready to say that we are professional, although it seems to me that we are making progress."

"Even though it has received so much press there are a couple of reasons why this issue is still vital. Every policeman is, of course, aware of the two most tangible benefits associated with professionalism, namely prestige and money. Although most of us realize that these two factors are only a part of professionalism, many men on the street seem to equate the word with an increase in pay and status. The quest for the tangible and philosophical benefits of professionalism has been thwarted by many people on the outside who equate policemen with or relegate them to a certain class or status. Since many police do not meet the mental expectations of those in the system who have traditionally had the power to categorize professional occupations, we get neither the money nor the status many of us feel we deserve."

"Unfortunately, the concept of professionalism is more complicated than dealing with the perceptions of a few influential members of the public. Many of the best minds in policing are being driven out because, for lack of a better phrase, they are not 'self-actualized.' There are probably two reasons for this: (1) they are always struggling with their limited income; (2) the officer may not be respected by the general public, but even if he is, it is not for the right reason. For example, policemen may be respected because they are feared or because those who respect him are so bad off that his job looks good. Also, respect may be feigned because the person wants something from the policeman. The police should ideally be respected for their intellectual and occupational abilities and for their ability to make positive change and help the community. I know that this is not the way it is but until he can be judged on the basis of a meaningful criterion, the job of a policeman will always be frustrating."

"Professionalism is a concept that we spend a lot of time discussing, but people are reluctant to take a hard look at what this concept involves. It isn't going to happen just because we write a lot of books and articles about it. It's going to take an incredible amount of work, and policemen have not shown much of a propensity to exert the required effort. Unless there is some tremendous metamorphosis in the attitude of policemen about professionalism, there are only two ways that it is going to happen. First, with the systematic influx of college graduates to policing, there are bound to be many who are dedicated enough to the police profession to stick it out and make an impact. Changes in this area will take an extended amount of time. Second, political involvement offers a more rapid means. When I say political involvement, I mean direct involvement and not just lobbying. This means that policemen have to get elected to political offices. Unfortunately, in many states we can't be elected because of conflict of interest laws. It seems very strange to me that the election of lawyers, who both make and interpret the laws, doesn't seem to create any conflict, but when the police want to run, somebody yells conflict. It's ludicrous. I think that police must get politically involved and departments should make provisions, such as leaves of absence, that allow them to do this. Since many of the laws made by local governments deal with service, isn't it reasonable that those in municipal service jobs should be able to have some input?"

"Outside experts and consultants have made a lot of positive impact but we, the police, are going to have to take some action ourselves if we wish our profession to change. We are going to have to take active roles and make our beliefs known. I am only a sergeant but have never found intelligence and perseverance to be commodities gained only after one spends years on the force. Lower ranking officers have something to contribute and until we can get an effective national organization that will listen to us, our opinions and ideas will be wasted."

In the next few months, CAPPO is going to make a concentrated effort to deal with legislation in Connecticut affecting the criminal justice community. Although Sgt. Anderson did not envision proposing any bills, he did indicate that his organization is planning to evaluate all criminal justice legislation and support or lobby against bills if necessary.



## Research Center Founded to Gather, Analyze Data on CJ Higher Education

A national group of criminal justice educators has established a research center designed to analyze existing criminal justice information and disseminate the data in a usable form to the higher education community.

The Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences set up the center at Youngstown State University in Ohio early this month and named Dr. Richard Bennett as its director.

Bennett, an assistant professor of criminal justice at YSU, noted that the facility will serve as a repository for information on all aspects of criminal justice higher education and will conduct research to aid administrators in making decisions related to postsecondary criminal justice training.

"The rapid growth of criminal justice programs and the large infusion of Federal dollars over the last decade have accentuated

the existence of a void in our understanding of many of the important factors related to higher education in the field," he said.

According to Bennett, there are presently over 1,000 criminal justice programs nationally, with a total enrollment of about 200,000 students. "An estimated \$100 million has been spent annually over the past few years in direct academic assistance to criminal justice higher education," he said.

The newly-appointed director explained that the center will initially try to pull together much of the existing data which has never been adequately analyzed. "We anticipate publishing several reports during the coming year and these will be designed to help answer questions educators ask, but which cannot now be answered," he added.

## Reform of US Crime Code Near As Congress Pursues Compromise

Continued from Page 1  
crease fines for white collar crimes.

The bill would repeal the Smith Act of 1940, which forbids advocating the violent overthrow of the Government, and the Logan Act of 1799, which prohibits private citizens from "correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government."

In addition, the measure contains provisions designed to curb organized crime, including one that would prohibit the "laundering" of criminal profits into legitimate businesses.

Commenting on the proposed legislation, the Attorney General said the bill was a "milestone" which would replace or revise criminal laws that are "outmoded, or unenforceable, and some [that] are simply archaic."

Some observers noted that Justice

Department backing for the overall principle of rewriting the criminal code to facilitate more uniform procedures will help win support in the House.

House Judiciary Committee Chairman Peter Rodino (D-N.J.) said the measure must first get through the Criminal Justice Subcommittee chaired by Rep. James Mann (D-S.C.), who foresaw "difficulty" in getting it through during this session of Congress.

Although Mann said he has not yet studied the Kennedy-McClellan bill, he noted that to get the law passed in a single session of Congress, it would be necessary to stress "a maximum of recodification and a minimum of revision" of law. He added that the sentencing proposals might be so complex that they would bog down the entire measure.



## Public Policy Alternatives on the Marijuana Issue: Part II

This concludes M. Brian Playfair's views on the marijuana issue which was begun in the previous edition of LEN.

Human beings have always sought to alter their experiences. Man can accomplish this through music, drama, poetry, and, of course, through the use of drugs. The chemical comforters range from drinking tea to drinking, sniffing, smoking and shooting an amazing and ever-increasing pharmacopeia. Organic chemistry, which blossomed in the early nineteenth century, has produced many substances of joy and comfort and the creative chemist has shown no signs of running out of ideas or products. Unfortunately, there is a common "knee jerk" social reaction to all socially taboo, mood-changing drugs. There is a feeling that since this type of drug use is morally wrong, it must damage us in some way. Calamity is attributed to the use of each new chemical and it is apparently believed to be better to convert the marijuana user into a normal alcohol drinker and tobacco-smoker. Of course, this type of conclusion, when related to marijuana, underscores the difficulty in determining the power of the society to define a morally and socially unacceptable drug.

The central issue, however, remains: are there any viable arguments which would justify the use of the criminal law against marijuana? The question is not solely a matter of the bodily harm that chronic use of marijuana may produce. Tobacco and alcohol have a much worse record than other illegal drugs in that respect and current evidence indicates that there are no significant physical, biochemical, or mental abnormalities that can be attributed solely to marijuana use. The question is also one of the moral and practical effects of the criminal law being used to prevent marijuana use and intoxication.

When looking at the effects of marijuana prohibition, the government's efforts to protect people from ill effects of alcoholic beverages during 1918 to 1933 and that endeavor's notable lack of success come to mind. There are striking similarities between the movements even though the evolution of governmental response to the consumption of alcohol and marijuana emerged independently of one another. Although much of the rhetoric was the same — namely that drugs menaced the young, produced crime and insanity, and were generally hazardous to your health — the social situation surrounding the temperance movement, and the eventual impact of governmental response on individual beliefs and behavior, was totally different from marijuana prohibition.

Without a sincere commitment among a substantial majority of the population, the prohibition experiment was doomed from the start. The effort not only failed in its stated purpose but in the process spawned the growth of an organized underworld that is with us today, and which, exposed politicians and the police to the "big buck," thereby encouraging corruption and teaching a general disrespect for the law that still plagues us today. Whereas marijuana laws, by definition, have caused a large segment of American society to become criminals, prohibition caused a large number of governmental and police officials to become criminals through their conduct.

The moral question involved in marijuana prohibition becomes even more complicated as it necessarily evolves into a civic problem in democracies where a libertar-

ian tradition denies that the state has any business protecting individuals from themselves. Until recently, restraint on pot is argued to have been largely the result of pharmacological Calvinism — the traditional western belief that if a drug made you feel good, it must be morally bad and that abstinence is the highest ideal. The use of drugs was only a road to salvation which should be taken as a last resort; the highest road to salvation was through psychotherapeutic insight and self-determination. But with the increase in neurosis and the failure of people to cope with an increasing demanding society which so obviously uses alcohol, tobacco and caffeine one cannot easily reconcile society's behavior to its espoused values of abstinence. Consumption of potentially harmful chemicals no longer a social problem — it has become a way of life. A balance of social and political interests is often the scale on which the merits of such issues will be weighed and is a convenient means by which extremely harmful substances can often be justified.

The belief that drug consumption is necessarily evil is also seriously challenged by young people who do not regard the use of drugs as morally wrong and who perhaps value achievement less than the immediacy of personal relations. After all, they argue, if science and technology can produce a hydrogen bomb or propel man to the moon, why cannot chemistry make us all feel happy, beautiful, sexually potent, brilliant and ageless?

Many of those who believe that the state has no business regulating marijuana will argue that we have created a society in which the natural consequences of immoral or amoral behavior are not allowed to operate. It makes it possible for him to make money; it is the action of the government that has created his monopoly business. The state should not encourage the development of a world in which conformity is required and individuals are protected by government from their own acts. Every victory in the war against marijuana is seen as a defeat for the individual because such victories increase the profitability of the dealers trade and make criminals out of the user. From a moral standpoint, the argument goes, if a citizen wishes to engage in activities that are dangerous, considered immoral or frowned upon by the majority, but which hurt no one else, he should be free to do so. The very concept of freedom is meaningless in any context in which the individual is not free to make his own moral decision about how to act. Certainly any viable society must protect itself against those who use force to violate the rights of others. It does not follow, however, that it is either desirable or proper for any government to impose its idea of good on its citizens. Passing laws to reduce our freedom by protecting us from our own actions is ridiculous. This libertarian tradition would restrict crime to the damage we do to others.

There are many others who decry what they see as a breakdown in the moral order of our society and vehemently oppose any let-up in the government's war against marijuana. Faced with what they see as a substantial possibility of such a let-up, the state is encouraged to take measures to combat the possibility. Unfortunately for the advocates of such a position, there is no convincing proof that such a situation exists today regarding marijuana. The effects of marijuana on the individual do not seem serious enough to justify widespread

concern, at least when compared with the dangerous effects of alcohol. Further, there is no evidence that decriminalization of marijuana will cause more people who are too immature to handle the experience to try marijuana and there is no evidence of a change in consumption patterns or a developing preference for more powerful forms of cannabis. Of course, there may indeed be a breakdown in the moral order of society but whether this is caused by permissiveness of the laws is highly questionable. Whatever the case, given the likelihood that further advances in pharmacology and general chemical wizardry will increase the variety and effectiveness of drugs, the moral value conflicts for our society are likely to become more intensified.

There is unquestionably some point at which the damage we do only to ourselves seems to have a societal impact. Putting aside the moral question, what is the practical effect of the decriminalization or legalization of marijuana? Residents of a modern industrial state appear to increasingly need some form of psychic relief. In their search for this relief, people will try a succession of drugs and life styles. Those who receive as much pain as pleasure when they look at reality each morning may justifiably need all the comfort they can get. Perhaps we should accept the fact that there will be a constant level of substance abuse within society and that it may be more beneficial to shift the emphasis from suppression to helping those abusers who are

having problems with society.

There should be no questioning the general proposition which has evolved through American case law which states that the government has the authority to exert control over the individual's conduct as it effects others or the public at large as it relates to matters of public health or safety, or to matters of the general public welfare. The state cannot impose its own notions of morality, propriety or fashion on individuals when the public has no legitimate interest in the affairs of those individuals. But although this is a basic tenet of a free society, the right of the individual to do as he pleases is not absolute. It can be made to yield when it begins to infringe on the rights and welfare of others.

The state is under no obligation to allow otherwise private activity which will result in numbers of people becoming public charges or otherwise burdening the public welfare. It is arguable that if a drug could develop a withdrawal or amotivational syndrome in its user, or if its use might cause a general disregard for the value of one's safety of others, then widespread use of the drug could significantly debilitate the fabric of our society. The state is also legitimately concerned with avoiding the spread of marijuana use to adolescents who may not be equipped with the maturity to handle the experience. Although current patterns of use in the United States are not such that they warrant concern, with the legalization of marijuana there may be a

Continued on Page 6

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## Public Forum: Marijuana Policy Options

Continued from Page 5

legitimate concern that the future consumption patterns might change. More potent forms of cannabis than marijuana are available and a shift to such forms could possibly be characterized as a serious problem.

Society certainly has a right to intervene if it feels that private vice may become epidemic. But the medical analogy of contagion seems clearly inappropriate when applied to marijuana. There seems to be no legitimate medical concern with averting the spread of marijuana. For almost every report of potential dangers arising from marijuana use, a report can be found which reaches contradictory results. There is no firm evidence that marijuana, as it is presently used in this country, is generally a danger to the user or to others.

There is, however, one significant risk in the use of marijuana which should be a matter of immediate concern to the public. That danger is the effect of marijuana intoxication on driving.

The analysis of the marijuana-and-driving issue cannot stop by simply citing studies that indicate that marijuana interferes with driving. If one is attempting to present a cogent argument in support of marijuana laws as a method of eliminating a cause of automobile accidents, one would have to show that legalization or decriminalization of possession or use of marijuana would either increase its use or inhibit the current users from not driving while under its influence. You would have to show that somehow, either through increased use or increased driving while under its influence, that decriminalization actually leads to more accidents. The legislature should not rest easy simply because one can show that marijuana interferes with driving — a connection between decriminalization or legalization and accidents must be established.

An Oregon survey conducted by the marketing research firm of Bardsley and Haslacher, Inc. of Portland, Oregon, on the first anniversary of the Oregon marijuana law indicated that the number of individuals using marijuana had not significantly

increased in Oregon during the year since criminal penalties for simple possession of one ounce or less were removed. Therefore, it would seem that you would have to show that the decriminalization of pot freed individuals of their inhibitions in driving while under its influence and caused more marijuana-intoxicated people to drive. This would take some extremely sophisticated statistical analysis. As of May 1976, Oregon had not compiled data on the incidence of drug-related traffic accidents in Oregon and there is no central law enforcement agency which collects such data. Even if one corresponded with the police in each individual law enforcement jurisdiction, actual marijuana-caused accidents would be difficult to prove. Since there is no statutory standard for marijuana intoxication nor any test which positively indicates such intoxication, the police may not be concerned with making any observations.

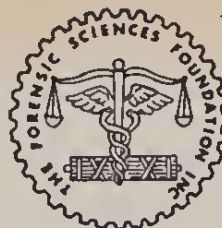
### The Future

About half of the victims of highway accidents in North America are killed in accidents involving impaired drivers. But whether the response is a jail term, a heavy fine, a suspended license or participation in an involuntary treatment or educational program, it is clear that the law of driving under the influence is not communicating anything to the public. At the present time, the public has little respect for or fear of drinking and driving laws because the enforcement of such laws do not square with reality. Criminalizing marijuana as a method of eliminating traffic accidents also does not square with reality. Are there any arguments left?

Why is the possession of marijuana illegal if it has not been demonstrated that it causes any discernible harm from a medical or any other standpoint? It is a rather lame response to say that the tests so far are inconclusive and that it may be shown to be harmful in some future findings. This line of argument is especially absurd when the medical and social evidence as to the debilitating effects of alcohol are largely complete.

It seems that those who make legal and social policy relating to marijuana use and possession have a duty to answer two questions. Is cannabis more or less harmful than other socially acceptable substances used for similar purposes? The answer is clearly no. Secondly do the benefits of the criminalization of cannabis use outweigh the harm? The answer is becoming increasingly clear that criminalization is neither a productive nor a realistic approach.

Whatever the correct solution to the problem, it is not the blanket criminalization of marijuana possession. A social policy of official neutrality toward the recreational use of marijuana through decriminalization seems to be a reasonable course of action at this time. The legalization of marijuana, however, is not warranted. Legalization would encourage competition, advertising, and would generally provide heavier use. Perhaps a plan whereby the Federal government has a controlled or regulated marijuana monopoly could be devised at a later date. Evolutionary reform may eventually lead to legalization but decriminalization is the only immediate step that the Federal government should take.



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# New York FBI Chief May Face Perjury Rap; Bell Bars Legal Aid

Continued from Page 1  
of limitations.

However, the document added that LaPrade's grand jury testimony regarding whether he knew and approved of the use of such techniques was sufficiently contradicted by other evidence to sustain a charge of perjury.

LaPrade, a 25-year FBI veteran who has held a number of posts in the bureau dealing with training, special investigation, and supervision, testified before the Federal grand jury investigating the illegal bureau activities last January.

According to the Times, LaPrade was called to a meeting with Harold Tyler, then the deputy attorney general, a few months before he testified before the grand jury. Sources close to Tyler told the Times that at the meeting LaPrade denied approving or knowing about the agents under his direction using illegal investigative techniques at any time.

However, LaPrade's statements to Tyler have since been disputed by some members of Squad 47, the FBI unit that carried out

most of the illegal activities. Those agents have testified that their standard procedure in making requests for permission for break-ins or wiretaps was to pass them up through their supervisor, to the special agent in charge of the internal security division in New York — the position LaPrade held — and then on to the head of intelligence operations in Washington, Edward S. Miller.

Although the procedure apparently bypassed the then head of the New York office, John F. Malone, Miller has publicly stated that he authorized break-ins after receiving approval from Mark Felt, the former second-in-command of the bureau.

Felt has contended that he received approval for the illegal activities from L. Patrick Gray 3d, the former acting FBI director. Gray has denied through an attorney ever approving anything illegal.

Gardner's prosecution memorandum said that several bureau officials could be prosecuted on the basis of the evidence. Besides LaPrade, they include four agents

who succeeded him as supervisor of the internal intelligence unit in New York: John F. Morley, now retired, Andrew J. Decker, presently a member of the FBI's executive conference; Arbor Gray, now retired, and James Ingram, currently a deputy assistant director in Washington.

While the most serious offenses outlined in the report are the perjury charge to LaPrade and an obstruction of justice charge against Ingram, the prosecution memorandum suggests further investigation by the grand jury into the roles played by other bureau figures, including Miller, Felt and Gray.

The decision on whether to seek indictments against any past or present bureau officials is now up to the Attorney General. During his recent Senate subcommittee appearance, Bell said that activities similar to those described in the Kearney indictment had been going on for 40 years. He called on Congress to provide the de-

partment with a charter describing precisely what the FBI could or could not do in domestic security cases not linked directly to criminal activity.

Bell told the senators that Congress "didn't have any trouble at all" in providing for Government defense of drug companies in suits growing out of last year's swine flu inoculation program, but was not willing to pay for defending "our own people" when they were acting within the scope of their assigned duties.

In a number of past civil cases, the Justice Department has represented present or former Federal officials and sometimes paid private attorneys to defend them.

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## COUNSELOR AT LARGE

By MICHAEL BLINICK, Esq.

## Improving the Juvenile Court

One of the major handicaps of the contemporary juvenile court is the lack of a clear conception of its identity and role. There is a sharp discontinuity between what seems to be the juvenile court's underlying theory — that the delinquent child is merely "acting out" his inner psychic conflicts or responding to pressures induced by tensions in his family, peer group, neighborhood, or society as a whole

and the criminal court's sudden imposition of traditional views of legal responsibility. New York's Youthful Offender treatment, and similar provisions in other states, try to attenuate the adult standard for those in late adolescence, but the basic illogicality of the dichotomy remains. The two types of tribunals should be more in harmony with each other. It may well be that both should undergo changes in their operations and underlying philosophy. As part of what should be a coordinated campaign against crime and delinquency, decisions concerning such changes should be made and implemented.

In doing so, policy makers will have to consider not only broad questions of the juvenile court's role in the community and in the legal system, but also two related factors concerning the court's interaction with the youngsters who come before it. First, what role, if any, can or should the court itself take in the rehabilitative process? Often, the court must take action that is obviously neither therapeutic nor rehabilitative in order to protect the community's security by temporarily incarcerating the child. Second, what influence can and should the court itself have on the respondent's knowledge of and attitudes toward law and the legal process?

The child views the court as an embodiment of the community to whose norms he is expected to conform. At the very least, like every other unit of the system, it should try to prevent iatrogenic disorders, that make young people worse and more dangerous as a result of their contacts with the official agencies. But it should also seek to engender positive attitudes, to the extent possible. It is vitally important that the youngster perceive that law and order is not a one-way street, that the law will protect and safeguard him even when he is accused of violating it. Its standards should be seen as relatively settled and permanent, not subject to the caprices of its agents, i.e., it should be part of "a government of laws, not men."

Although few authorities would argue against this premise, some state that the court itself cannot really help in treatment. In any event, it would seem that juvenile as well as criminal courts — without sternly lecturing or otherwise psychologically assaulting him — should make sure to impress on each adjudicated delinquent the wrongness of his act, and his own responsibility to control his anti-social behavior. The court should make it clear that though society objects to the behavior, not to the offender himself, and will do what it can for him, the primary obligation is the youngster's. The child should also be told that further illegal actions will not be tolerated, and recidivism will be dealt with by stronger measures. In this way the court can strengthen the child's sense of responsibility while retaining its hallmarks of tempered justice and individualized treatment. For older youths, such treatment will help alleviate the boredom, contempt, and resentment they often feel in a court where they are officially classed with misbehaving small children.

Of course, such a redirection of emphasis will provoke cries of outrage from those who say that no human being should be blamed for anything that he does. But the best chance for rapid acclimation of an erring youth to the norms of society resides in early imposition of the doctrine of responsibility that will in any case be binding on him later.

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# Police Training vs. Police Education

## An Interview with Neil Chamelin, Florida's Police Training Director

Neil Chamelin, who took over the position of Director of Florida's Police Standards and Training Commission on April 1 of this year, has been involved in law enforcement education and training for most of his adult life.

His own criminal justice education began in 1959 at Florida State University, where he majored in criminology and corrections. After two years at FSU Chamelin transferred to Michigan State University, where he completed a B.S. degree in police administration in 1963. Returning to Florida, he served for one year as a police officer with the Sarasota P.D., after which he moved to Chicago to accept a position as a special investigator with Montgomery Ward and Co.

While obtaining a law degree at Stetson University College of Law in St. Petersburg, Chamelin began teaching part-time in the police administration program at St. Petersburg Junior College. He later joined the full-time faculty there, and ultimately became chairman of his department. In 1971, he was named administrator of the Police Science Division at the University of Georgia.

This interview was conducted for Law Enforcement News by Robert McCormack and Peter Dodenhoff.

LEN: As a member of the ACJS Accreditation and Standards Committee, could you tell us a bit about what that committee is mandated to do and how far along the line you are in terms of accomplishing it?

CHAMELIN: Let me give you a very brief history of how this committee came into being. For years and years, people in education and people concerned with law enforcement and criminal justice had been talking about the need for quality control measures in educational programs. In the Academy, even though I have not been a member since its inception, the discussions around accreditation have developed and gone on for over a dozen years. Two years ago, the newly-elected president appointed an accreditation and standards committee, which combined two previous standing committees. The new committee was charged with attempting to develop an accreditation process for criminal justice degree programs in institutions of higher education. That committee took its charge seriously and in fact has been working — unlike most committees, which sometimes just meet and don't get anything done. Members from within the Academy representing diverse kinds of backgrounds, interests and institutions serve on the committee, and in addition representatives from many related agencies — agencies and institutions concerned with higher education programs in criminal justice — have been invited to participate and many are participating as members of this committee, including members of the American Correctional Association, the FBI, the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and others. At this juncture the committee has produced a set of substantive guidelines which deal with those criteria that will be used to evaluate the quality of criminal justice education programs.

We are presently still in operation, developing many of the procedural documents necessary to implement those guidelines, and we are getting feedback from members of the Academy and from interested professionals in other related associations to try and make sure that the entire package is complete by the time it's ready to be submitted to the Council on Postsecondary Accreditation, which is the national agency that must recognize this accreditation process as being the accreditation process for criminal justice education programs. We have to have everything together before they'll ever approve it. The members of the Academy and other interested groups must have input and must approve it also, so this is what we're working on.

LEN: Once you've established the criteria for the evaluation, what procedures go into effect to make institutions that want to be accredited apply to you for that service?

CHAMELIN: So far we've developed an application form and we are presently working on a self-study document, a pretty traditional type of document that asks the institutions to look at their own programs before they invite an accreditation visit. But as far as the other proce-

dures which would be used, those are still being worked on; we're in the discussion stages right now — nothing has been finalized. The committee will meet again in June 1977 for a four-day period to continue its work on these procedures.

LEN: What are the current prospects as to when the accreditation document is likely to be finalized and ready for implementation?

CHAMELIN: There are various estimates, but my personal guess is that we're still at least three years away from implementation.

LEN: In view of the fact that there are so many institutions operating on soft, or grant money from LEAA, and in view of the criticism of the quality of programs in existence in the criminal justice field, what makes you think that some of these marginal types of programs are going to actually seek you out for accreditation?

CHAMELIN: They may not; accreditation is strictly a voluntary kind of thing, as it is in most professional fields and as it is with most of the regional accreditation associations that accredit institutions as entire entities. It's strictly voluntary, and it's designed to help institutions, not to criticize them. So it will help many criminal justice program directors to be able to go to their institutional administrators and say, "Hey, I need some additional help in order to meet the quality standards that are required of my professional colleagues."

LEN: It's been estimated that there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 1,000 criminal justice programs in the United States. How long do you think it's going to take the ACJS to get around to each one of those programs?

CHAMELIN: On the first round basis we're talking about, realistically, 10 years.

LEN: Given the possible three year delay you see in implementing the final package, and given the recent explosion in the number of criminal justice programs — some

the operation of the criminal justice system. These are the things I assume you have reference to.

LEN: It's a self-policing process, then; is that what you're getting at?

CHAMELIN: The ultimate sanctions would lie in whether a student or graduate should or should not be accepted into some next phase of his education or career because he has or has not completed a program at an accredited institution. Our sanctions will be imposed by the elements of the educational community themselves or by the operational criminal justice community in looking at the products that we are turning out of the educational institutions. I do not see these sanctions being imposed by any accrediting body — I don't think they will, I don't think they should, I don't think it's possible. It is going to be, to an extent, after the process is developed, that we may be talking about 15 or even 20 years down the road. The sanctions will result from self-policing.

LEN: Having just recently become the head of the Police Standards and Training Commission in Florida, could you describe briefly the state of the art in police training in Florida?

CHAMELIN: I'm a firm believer that training that is operated or administered on a state level ought to be designed to help local police agencies provide the quality individuals that are really needed to serve the public in the community. It's designed as a supportive activity to help local police departments that don't have the resources or capabilities to do the kinds of things that the state can help them accomplish. Since 1959, I believe, when California and New York began their first state legislatively-mandated standards programs, there have been about 44 other states with such mandated standards. These standards include not only training requirements but also employment standards such as minimum educational level, in many cases a satisfactory background investigation, medical requirements, physical requirements,

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of which may be marginal — won't the 13-year interval between the present and the first round of evaluation serve to allow further growth of sub-par programs?

CHAMELIN: It could, but on the other hand I think many institutions that do not have quality programs may see the light at the end of the tunnel and decide to go out of business before that happens. A lot of it also probably depends on what happens with LEAA, with the LEEP program and with other Federal funding sources. I'm not sure that I can predict either a continued proliferation or a slowing down and closing up of some of these programs — it could go either way, or it could go both ways, or it could be offset and we might end up with the same number, but with many that are different from the ones that exist today.

LEN: Do you have any thoughts as to why LEAA itself has not made any inroads into this problem prior to this time?

CHAMELIN: Well, LEAA has agreed to look closely at the accreditation procedures and processes being developed by the Academy and has agreed to hold off and see if perhaps the criteria and guidelines and measurements we come up with are those kind that they can support. They agreed that there's no need to duplicate efforts if what we're coming up with is the correct approach.

LEN: Can you talk for just a minute about some of the sanctions that would be forthcoming in terms of either accreditation or non-accreditation of a particular program?

CHAMELIN: When you talk about sanctions, we're talking about such things as the ability of a student to transfer from one institution to another, or from a lower division program or a community college to an upper division program, or the ability of the graduate of a program to go on to graduate school, or the ability of a graduate of a program to be employed in some capacity in

and citizenship and age requirements.

These programs are designed to help local communities to be able to put out on the streets a better quality law enforcement officer than they would be able to produce if they had to institute all of these standards on their own. Philosophically, that's what I think these kinds of programs are all about.

LEN: After you've begun accrediting college criminal justice programs, where do you turn in terms of the evaluation of state police training programs? How can you go about analyzing state police training programs so as to insure the same kind of quality that you want out of college-level criminal justice curricula?

CHAMELIN: That's an effort that's being worked on through NASDLET, the National Association of State Directors of Law Enforcement Training. That is one of their concerns, but it can also be handled much more easily on a state level because most of the state training programs operate under some legislative requirements and under commissions that are usually high-level panels appointed by governors to oversee this. I think the quality control measures are much easier to evaluate and assess in those states that have mandated regulations for training.

LEN: Where would you say the dividing line lies between training the police and educating them, assuming that such a boundary exists?

CHAMELIN: That's a difficult question. It's one that we have approached in the criminal justice field by setting some arbitrary distinctions which may have no foundation in fact. There are more and more people beginning to say that all training is education and all education is training. We have really made a distinction based on a credit versus non-credit type of approach. We have made a distinction based on whether the particular activity takes place on a college campus as opposed to off the

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# "If we're seeing a duplication of training programs with educational programs to the point where equalization can be drawn so that credit can be given, [then] either the educational institution or the training program is not doing its job."

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college campus. There is difficulty in defining it, and I don't think it's unique to us; I think many other fields have gone through it before and they've just solved it. They're much more advanced than we are; we've got to work through it ourselves.

But much of the difficulty, if we look back historically, is in the development of police training programs and the development of community college programs. Community colleges originated primarily in an effort to serve local community needs in terms of providing educational skills and knowledge that could not be achieved anywhere else. Police training programs grew up sporadically and in isolated fashion, and usually were designed as crisis reactions to a particular need at a particular time. It really wasn't until maybe the last 20 or 30 years that anybody has taken a hard look at what training is all about, and what the role of community colleges is and should be. Since police training programs have grown in quantity and quality, and, as we said, have in many cases now become mandated, I believe that it's time for many of the community colleges who are still performing, under an educational title, those things that used to be needed as training tools, to re-evaluate what their role is in regard to serving the local community. I make this distinction: training is how to, education is what and why.

LEN: What you're saying, then, is that at this point in time community colleges should start to step back from the training aspects of police and look more at education?

CHAMELIN: I'm talking strictly about that part which is academic and which is awarded academic credit. I think community colleges may still have an appropriate training role, if it's appropriately designed and called training and not mixed in with the academic structure.

LEN: If community colleges were to offer this type of training function, would it then become the responsibility of the ACJS accreditation team to oversee it, for the simple reason that it is taking place on a college campus?

CHAMELIN: No, the only thing that the Accreditation and Standards Committee is concerned with at this point are those programs for which academic degrees are being awarded. We have specifically said on a number of occasions — though many people question this — that the accreditation process does not, will not, and is not designed to touch upon police training, only academic programs.

LEN: What about the practice of colleges awarding credit to police officers who complete recruit training at a police academy? Are you saying that they shouldn't be getting those credits?

CHAMELIN: I think there are two ways of answering that, with different kinds of justification. I don't have any difficulty with the concept of police officers or criminal justice students being awarded academic credit for the completion of training, provided that the training takes place under the same kind of quality-controlled atmosphere that we in education like to believe exists on campus, in terms of testing, textbook selection, quality of instruction, qualifications of instructors and the work requirement of students. From that standpoint, if a reasonable equation can be drawn between a specific portion of the training program and an equated academic course on that particular campus, then I think logically the answer is yes, we have to agree to that.

However, and I'm still on point one, I've seen examples in many states, when this first started, of academic credit being awarded for training programs where there was no parity, there was no equalization being made, there was no attempt to define or determine the quality of that training program in terms of the educational standards being used by the rest of that educational institution. We were just saying, "Okay, you complete this program and we'll give you X number of credit hours." I believe that's wrong because the materials contained in the training program may not be duplicated in the educational program. There may not be any portion of that training program for which credit should be awarded because there's no equivalent on the academic side.

LEN: So in terms of the terminal behavior that people

are supposed to learn in training, as opposed to the kind of mind opening experience that education is supposed to offer, the two almost negate each other, don't they?

CHAMELIN: That gets to my second point, and this second answer to the question is that no, ideologically, ideally, I don't believe that educational credit toward a degree should be awarded for any training program, and let me explain that.

I think that — and I'll explain the process to you in just a minute — if we're seeing a duplication of training programs with educational programs to the point where equalization can be drawn so that credit can be given, it means to me that either the educational institution or the training program is not doing its job. I see the function of educational institutions as entirely different from that of training programs.

LEN: How does one go about resolving this apparent dilemma you've posed?

CHAMELIN: I've got an idealistic solution which could take many, many years and cost many, many dollars. It's one which I have proposed before, and I have pro-

## "I don't believe that education will make a good police officer; I think education will help a good police officer become a better police officer and a better citizen."

posed in writing. I would like to see a seven or eight step major research project undertaken, and it can be done nationally or on a state level. I would first examine the whole area of task analysis and role and performance objectives that we're beginning now to talk about and that was promulgated through the results of Project STAR, the major empirical research project that was done — and I think the most extensive research project in criminal justice that was ever done. We must try to find out really what it is people do in the criminal justice system. After all, how can we train or educate if we don't know what these people are doing?

The efforts of Project STAR showed us — and we've known it before but we've never been able to put a label on it — that we really need to find out what it is people do in the field before we can design relevant training and education programs. That word "relevancy" is becoming more and more important, as every day we look at Federal Court decisions, equal employment opportunity guidelines and affirmative action programs. I think we need to define those tasks and those roles. We then need to define in terms of the outcomes of task analysis those knowledges and skills that are required by people in the criminal justice system to perform those tasks that we identify. Once we define the knowledges and skills, we then need to look at our training and educational programs, or our academic/non-academic programs, to find out whether we are delivering those knowledges and skills, and who is delivering them. And I think we need to take a look at our present educational and training programs and determine which group — the trainers, the educators, the institutions or the academies — are best capable of delivering those knowledges and skills that are going to be required to perform the tasks, and assign those knowledges and skills, (a) to avoid duplication and overlap, and (b) to make sure that all the knowledges and skills are covered in either a training or an educational program.

LEN: Will the colleges and academies then be mutually exclusive, with no overlap whatever?

CHAMELIN: Right, they'll be working together for a common purpose rather than duplicating each other, which they are in some cases.

LEN: Could you comment on what you feel is the residual effect of the LEAA thrust in the area of police higher education? Would we have the type of professional police officer we have today without the input from LEAA?

CHAMELIN: That's a tough one to answer. I think that were it not for LEAA and the money they're pouring into the LEEP program for educational purposes, for example, we would not have as many people who have gone through educational programs serving in law enforcement today. The impetus for getting an education would not be as great as it is today, it might still be a

few years down the road. I don't believe that education will make a good police officer. I think education will help a good police officer become a better police officer and a better citizen. So, I think partially we're talking about quantity rather than quality. Those who have gone through the program for the most part have become better police officers. But you can't isolate it and say it's education alone. It's because of training, and because of the more sophisticated and professional demands that the public has made of government to put better quality police officers on the streets. All of those things have combined — and the LEAA input or impact has helped produce that, has helped us get there, and has helped us get there faster. But I don't think I would single it out and say that were it not for LEAA, we'd still be where we were 50 years ago.

LEN: Where else besides LEAA would the responsibility lie for the development of the better-educated police officers we have today?

CHAMELIN: Well, let's use education in broad terms to include training. I think the impetus came from state

legislators. I think it came from police administrators themselves; I think it came from police officers themselves. I think it came partially from educational institutions — those that would exist even without LEAA money and that existed long before LEAA came into being and who would have established programs even without the help of LEAA. It came from the public at large, who, because of the changing attitudes and social trends that exist which law enforcement and criminal justice have no control over, are expecting more things; they're demanding a higher quality of law enforcement. Most of those people have no idea what LEAA is all about. They're just demanding it of us, and we have LEAA to use as a resource or a vehicle to get some help.

## Public Forum

of  
The National Advisory Commission  
On Higher Education for Police Officers

on  
June 20, 1977

at  
John Jay College of Criminal Justice

On June 20, the National Advisory Commission on Higher Education for Police Officers will hold an open hearing at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City.

Individuals are encouraged to present their views to the Commission concerning the role of criminal justice higher education for police officers.

Those wishing to testify should send a copy of their remarks, limiting them to five to 10 minutes, to Dr. Lawrence Sherman, School of Criminal Justice, State University of New York at Albany, Albany, New York. This should be done immediately. The hearings will be held beginning at 9:00 A.M. on June 20th at John Jay College, 445 West 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019.



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# CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

## BOOK NOTES

### Part II: Crime and Conventional Wisdom

By ISIDORE SILVER

This concludes Isidore Silver's analysis which was begun in the previous edition of Law Enforcement News.

The 1970s have witnessed an attack upon the traditional liberal belief that government can mediate between rich and poor, that reform short of revolution can work, and that societies are governed as much by consensus as by terror. Although the attack has occurred on many fronts, in the realm of crime it has produced several improbable allies. Perhaps they are not so improbable after all, for they share similar ideas about human nature, power, and the hopelessness and irrelevance of both political reform and academic scholarship about crime. Indeed, the new classicism is not interested in crime at all, but in social control; the radicals are not interested in crime, but in revolution. The rest of us are caught in the middle.

Yet there should be no illusions. We are still wed to working out our criminal justice problems within that broad middle. In part this situation derives from our contradictory notions about criminality and human personality. In part, as Arthur Rosett and Donald R. Cressey acknowledge, the wave of conservatism of the last seven years will crest upon the rock of two hard realities, the unlikelihood of "an unforeseeable change in the American value consensus" and "an improbable reallocation of resources." If, as they argue, "coercion and imprisonment are the ultimate, not the normal, sanctions in a free society," then the criminal justice system will continue to swirl in that circular current between the new classicists' rock and radicals' hard place. But crime is

behavior, has deep social roots, has varied through different periods of our national life, and can be understood.

The new classicists and the radicals have oversimplified. In society it is folly to speak of human nature in terms of original sin and original weakness. By their own admission, conservatives know that improved policing, a more amply funded court system, severe sentencing practices, and a generally more substantial change in our attitudes are neither likely to materially affect the crime rate nor be adequately financed. Even van den Haag concedes that "the effects of imprisonment on criminal careers are difficult to gauge" and that "the total number of persons engaged in producing shoes, or crimes, soon adjusts to produce the output determined by profitability. Hence, incapacitation will have little effect." He does not tell us how profitability in crime production is measured. He offers little support for the theory (always stated in the abstract) that raising the costs of crime somehow deters some part of it.

Just as radicals eschew reform, there is little in the new classicism that tells us about gun control or decriminalization of certain victimless crime offenses. Although virtually all models drawn from political science agree that social and political leadership and other elites do influence the perceptions and conduct of other classes, Wilson simply shrugs off middle- and upper-class criminality as irrelevant. Yet, given Wilson's view about wickedness and weakness (the latter taking the form of a kind of watchful waiting), the prevalent examples of upper-class and corporate criminality may well have taken a more sub-

stantial toll on our notions of community that he (or we) realize.

#### Temptation and Retribution

The new classicists' notion that wickedness exists and provides a constant temptation to the weak is most apparent in their proposals to deal with drug addicts. Drugs are dangerous precisely because they attract the weak, and punishment is necessary to create an example. Van den Haag thus argues for stiffer prison terms for the new addict still flying on his high since he, not the mythical pusher, is the greatest recruiting device for friends and peers. Thus, the most nearly innocent (by our social standards) are the most appropriate target for increased law enforcement. Wilson, though recognizing that the contagion of addiction is caused not by the pusher but by the new convert, apparently would not go so far — though logically he should.

Van den Haag completes the thesis by

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### IACP to Debut Weekly Newsletter For Police Execs

The International Association of Chiefs of Police recently announced that it will publish a weekly newsletter dealing with current events of the criminal justice system.

IACP Executive Director Glen D. King noted that the periodical, entitled Police Executive Report, will contain information concerning law enforcement, courts, corrections and other facets of the criminal justice system. "Each week the report will take a look at points of interest in the complicated criminal justice chain, both at home and abroad and will take a close look at what administrators are doing to improve their operations," he said.

Available for the annual subscription rate of \$90.00 for 52 issues, Police Executive Report can be obtained from IACP's Public Affairs Office, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760.

## New Publications from The Criminal Justice Center

The following publications are now available from the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice

**Evidence Technician Program Manual** \_\_\_\_\_ # of Copies  
By Joseph L. Peterson and James H. Jones **\$2.95**

This manual examines the role of police officers and civilians charged with the responsibility of searching crime scenes for physical evidence and returning it to the forensic laboratory for analysis. The authors discuss five important aspects of developing an effective evidence technician program, including selection and training of personnel, the physical resources needed for the processing of crime scenes, optimal organizational structures, effective field operations, and guidelines for developing meaningful evaluations. (89 pp.)

**Guide to Library Research in Public Administration** \_\_\_\_\_ # of Copies  
By Antony E. Simpson **\$4.95**

This book was especially written for graduate students, undergraduates, faculty and organizationally-based researchers, engaged in research in public administration. It includes material likely to be of considerable value to students in other specialties within the social sciences.

The major sources and reference tools which provide access to the literature of the field are cited and described and are discussed in the context of an overall library search strategy designed to solve any given research problem. (210 pp.)

**Grants and Grantmanship** \_\_\_\_\_ # of Copies  
By Robert E. Gaensslen and Allanna Sullivan **\$7.75**

For many organizations, seeking external funding is becoming a matter of prime concern. Because of the present economic crunch, the programs and services of agencies are being out and modified. Therefore "grantmanship" is fast becoming a necessary skill. To help inform those in the criminal justice field of the intricacies involved in acquiring a grant, the Criminal Justice Center at John Jay College has reprinted "Grants and Grantmanship," a three-part series published in LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS (16 pp.)

**Basic Legal Research in the John Jay College of Criminal Justice Library** \_\_\_\_\_ # of Copies  
By Antony E. Simpson **\$1.50**

Written to meet the particular needs of the John Jay College student body, this booklet presents discussion and descriptions of selected bibliographic sources appropriate for legal research involving federal, New York State and New York City law. Such tools as citators, digests and encyclopedias are discussed in depth. The booklet provides a valuable and concise introduction to legal bibliography and standard techniques of legal research. (42 pp.)

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Make checks payable to the Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

## New Books on Review

**Society's Victim — The Policeman: An Analysis of Job Stress in Policing.** By William H. Kroes, Ph.D. Charles C. Thomas Publishing Company, Springfield, Illinois. 119 pp.

"A story is told of a patrolman who was found by his sergeant sitting on a curb, twirling his revolver. The sergeant, not recognizing the behavior as a symptom, ordered him to get back into his car and continue patrol. Later that evening, the patrolman shot himself in the head."

More policemen commit suicide than are victims of homicide. Police officers as a group suffer amazingly high rates of coronary heart disease, premature death and circulatory and digestive problems. Their divorce rate is among the highest of any profession, and alcoholism rates are also unusually high. Policemen are dying or leading ruined lives, and few realize that these staggering realities are a result of the stress faced every day by the working police officer.

Kroes, who acted as a consultant on the Harper & Row film series on "Officer Stress Awareness," has published a valuable text for all police officers, not only point-

ing out the stressful nature of the police profession, but offering methods to recognize the symptoms and effects of stress, and offering some methods of reducing stress-related problems.

This concise work deals with job stress, stresses shared with other occupations, specific police stresses, stresses on command personnel, strain, the effects of stress and stress reduction. The volume is directed not only at the police practitioner, but the police manager and the general public as well.

Police administrators will be particularly interested in the book because of their special responsibilities, as well as the special pressures exerted on them. Kroes says that much police stress can be reduced organizationally and that stress reduction will result in increased police efficiency and decreased crime rates.

For the general public, the book will help clarify distorted media presentations of what it means to be a policeman, and perhaps just as importantly, help the layman to better understand his own concepts of, and his own at-

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# Crime & Conventional Wisdom: Radicals vs. New Classicists

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arguing that addiction is neither sickness nor disease but wholly voluntaristic (a "hard to stop habit," as he charmingly puts it). Since he does not shrink from condemnation of even the wholly innocent — "the certain death of innocents argues for abolishing the death penalty no more than for abolishing surgery or automobiles" — punishing the marginally guilty severely is of little moment. The game of whom to punish in order to best deter the weak is an interesting one, and one doubtlessly replete with surprises.

He does posit the possibility that, at some point, the death of innocents will be unjustified. "Injustice justifies abolition only if the losses to justice outweigh the gains — if more innocents are lost than saved by imposing the penalty." Since van den Haag is also disenchanted with the procedural protections accorded the accused, one may wonder about the implications of his rationalism for our liberties. Given this numbers game, it would probably prove impossible ever to abolish capital punishment — or to justify such liberties — since

we can never really know how many innocents are saved and just where the tipping point is.

One can liken the dilemma of the new classicists to that faced by proponents of apartheid. Any compromise with liberalism will be perceived as a "loss of nerve" (van den Haag uses this term to describe the effects of abolition of capital punishment even if it serves no value whatsoever), so that both apartheid and terror can only work if totally maintained. Since American society is bound to adopt the tenets of the new classicism only piecemeal at best, increasing crime rates can be blamed on that failure of nerve. Were society to become toughened formally, informal practices in individual cases would mitigate the implacability of the repression — as has so often happened historically.

## Unexplored Dimensions of Crime

The real problem with the new conventional wisdoms is that preoccupation with them inevitably creates a disinclination to pursue other, more moderate, more interesting questions. If capitalism, in either its quasi-private (United States) or its statist

(Soviet Union) forms, persists into the foreseeable future, if the law and law enforcement continue to be directly (if incompletely) related to changing conditions of economic and social activity, if changing needs to control the labor force can be countered by increased consciousness (and increased power by various minorities), then we know that public policy and crime are interrelated. What bad public policy has wrought, better public policy can remedy.

One dimension of crime is barely mentioned in the new wisdoms. Modern society apparently needs far fewer "productive" people now than it once did. Opportunities for the poor, the recently arrived, and many minorities may well have declined. Opportunities for others — including the more established middle classes — may also be abating, and perhaps the criminogenic conduct of the sons of those middle classes will tell us much more than we want to hear about crime. If other Western nations are emulating the American experience in achieving postindustrial societies, may their increasing crime problems not be attributed to the same phenomenon?

To raise these issues is to automatically change the terms of the argument. To find large scale social and technological causes — extending beyond the simplicities of poverty, race, family life, internalized feelings of deprivation, and even wickedness — is to inject a new dimension into the discussion and to bring public policy issues to the fore. Is modern unemployment and the dislocation of communities by corporate decisions to suddenly move productive business elsewhere much different than the forced migration of landless farmers into the cities during the enclosure period? Only new forms of research and a greater attention to history can begin to deal with the real and specific political, economic, and social causes of crime.

Although the issues are more complex than the radicals admit (and infinitely more complex and interesting than is acknowledged by the new classicists), there can be little question that the criminal justice system is a system of power. As Rosett and Cressey note, "The system seems to show the greatest harshness to the least powerful — the poor, the black, the young." We do not know how much could be accomplished if power holders voluntarily relinquish some of it. Would there be greater faith in the system if, for instance, pardons were more freely issued, and not only to the Richard Nixons of the country?

Issues such as this are not likely to be raised by the grand theory of the new wisdoms. While traditional social scientists have probably paid too much attention to limited inquiry (individual and small-group analysis), the new theorists make the opposite mistake: they bite off more than they can intellectually chew. Middle-range questions abound. Americans invest too much hope in (and suffer too many frustrations about) the capacity of the criminal justice system to deal with both crime and its roots. If it is true that "the views we hold about why people commit crimes deeply influence our ways of dealing with them," as Radzinowicz argues, then the new classicism is as ideological as radical criminology.

## Limited Scope

It is too late to argue that we cannot know why crime occurs or to return to absolutist theories of free will and artificial ones of criminal supply and demand. It is also too late to contend that law merely reflects power. To return to the "bleak and rigid codes of the Classical school of criminal law" (as Radzinowicz calls them) will do little good. To remember that crime, that ideas about it (as about society itself), are culture born, culturally renewed, and culture bound, that they "tend to persist, sometimes reappearing in fresh guises under new names," that "in all ages it has been widely taken for granted that crime must be kept down by sheer severity, if not outright terror," is to understand the limitations of the new classicism.

We would not doubt for a moment that if all of the new classicists' proposals were immediately adopted and funded but crime persisted, then more severe penalties would be demanded. If "the chief aim of every good system of legislation" is "to prevent crimes [rather] than to punish them" (Radzinowicz again), then distributive and retributive justice are not strangers but handmaidens. If the quest for both forms of justice is to continue within the framework of the liberal democratic state, then the ideas of the new wisdoms are more than limited; they are both irrelevant and profoundly retrogressive.

## New ID Technique, Interpol Team Up To Limit Opportunities for Art Thieves

Continued from Page 1

come increasingly sophisticated, and the use of these systems is being intensified," he said. "But, once stolen, the chance of an object being recovered is almost nil — less than five percent."

The lack of positive identification of art objects is a major cause of the poor recovery rate, Baer noted. "Positive identification clearly can provide proof of rightful ownership and, therefore, be an important deterrent to theft," he explained. "It also can be an aid if theft does occur and recovery of an object is accomplished."

However, Baer said "proof positive" identification of art is difficult even if the artist is alive and can be asked about the authenticity of a recovered artwork. "A few well-known artists are reputed to have acknowledged forgeries of their works because the new paintings were to their liking, while disavowing some of their own originals which they had come to dislike," he added.

IAR's "fingerprinting" method is designed to eliminate much of the subjective nature of art identification. Invented in 1970 by two Scotland Yard policemen, the system utilizes a coding technique that identifies and registers the characteristics of paintings.

While the original technique was achieved by placing a grid over the art object itself and recording a set of randomly chosen features which crossed the grid lines, IAR has refined the system through the use of photography and a computer.

The process of registration begins with photography of the work by either IAR photographers or by professional photographers guided by the procedures described in the IAR manual. One photo encompasses the entire object, while others emphasize specially selected sections.

The close-ups, or macrophotographs, are then projected on a screen and a grid is superimposed. The entire area within the grid is scanned for its unique characteristics, which are translated into digital information and fed into a computer. Based on this information, the computer creates a printout of the scanning profile it has

received.

"It is this profile that represents the permanent and exact identity of the work of art," an IAR spokesman said. "It is, in effect, the 'fingerprint' of the work — no two of them are identical."

The spokesman noted that since everything in the macrophotographic section is unique to the particular work of art, it is virtually impossible to duplicate. "In a painting, for example, the uniqueness of detail lies not only in the paint, the



Sculpture, as well as paintings, can be registered and identified via the IAR macrophotography techniques.

colors and the composition, but also in the brush that was used to paint the section and the way it was handled," he said. "The brush stroke, in particular, is even more distinctive for each painter than his signature with a pen."

IAR's identification technique is used for two-dimensional works such as lithographs, water colors, and engravings, and a similar macrophotographic method is utilized to register three-dimensional craft items, antiques and sculpture.

As an added protection against theft, each work that is "fingerprinted" by the registry is labeled, both visibly and invisibly, to indicate that the object is registered and is on file under the auspices of Interpol, the international police organization.

According to an IAR statement of operating procedures, Interpol cooperation serves as an integral part of the system. In addition to maintaining art work files at its New York City headquarters and in a secret high-security repository, the registry provides Interpol with a complete set of files.

"In the unlikely event of theft of a registered work, it can be returned to its rightful owner as a result of the registry's collaboration and cooperation with Inter-

pol and other law enforcement agencies," the spokesman said. "IAR provides these agencies with an international facility to check the identity and ownership of a stolen registered work of art."

Baer noted that IAR's registration system also works in a number of other areas. "Positive identification is a method of keeping track of copies that might masquerade as originals," he said, "of checking quickly on works entering or leaving a country; of maintaining a compact and clear index of works that have no known title; of assisting police in identifying stolen works offered for sale or found in suspicious circumstances, and of aiding insurance companies in tracing works that are stolen or supposedly lost in fires."



# New Book Releases for the Criminal Justice Library

Continued from Page 11

titudes toward the police, and what contribution the citizen makes to the stresses that plague the officer.

This is a "don't miss" volume for every police library.

—Charles S. Chamberlin

**The American Police State: The Government Against the People.** By David Wise. Random House Inc., New York, 1976. 417 pp. \$12.95.

David Wise is a political observer and writer of some repute, whose best known efforts include co-authorship of *The Invisible Government*, (1964) and *The Espionage Establishment*, (1967). In *The American Police State*, he continues his assault on American intelligence activities.

"Police State" begins as an explanation — a rather refreshingly well documented one at that — of some of the less well known techniques and strategies of electronic surveillance, political intelligence and the personalities surrounding these dynamic if not romantic pursuits. Before the end of this section, unfortunately, the reader is subjected to a brief albeit impressive tirade on civil and individual liberties which would gladden the heart of John Stuart Mill.

Wise opens with the Kissinger wiretaps and, in an artfully told narrative, works his way from project "Gemstone" and other pre-Watergate maneuvers to alleged Central Intelligence operations ranging from Colorado to Cuba. He details activities of supposed Nixon projects such as the independent investigation of Chappaquiddick and the collection of intelligence on movie stars and political luminaries.

In addition to detailing infighting between the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI the author provides an insightful look into the government side of the Vietnam and pre-Watergate "realpolitik." The persons, motives, and activities described are not limited to the usual figures common to most post-Watergate diatribes. Aside from outlining the dynamics of personalities such as John Mitchell, Edgar Hoover, Henry Kissinger, and Charles Colson he details the moves of many lesser luminaries and pawns such as Howard Hunt, Tony Ulasewicz, Dita Beard, Morton Halpern, former FBI agent John Ragan, and 18-year-old Leslie Bacon. These persons' stories provide the meat of this book.

As with most books which spring from a political base, the reader must exercise care in the evaluation of the information presented. If we accept as authentic the information presented here in the form of physical surveillance reports, memos, and wiretapped conversations, we must be impressed with the thorough nature of the author's research.

Most, if not all of us, have gnawing questions and informational voids unsatisfied by the rush of media and journalistic coverage during the late 60's and the early 70's. At worst *The American Police State* serves to anchor some of our disorientation concerning this period in American history. At best it answers some of the questions left by prior readings of the Nixonian era. This is how the book should be viewed — as an informative supplement to prior works.

—Craig Einsel

**Victimology: the Victim and his Criminal.** By Stephen Shafer. Reston Publishing Company, Inc., A Prentice Hall Company, Reston, Virginia. 1976. 177 pp. \$9.75.

The book, originally published under the title, *The Victim and his Criminal*, has

been revised under a new title and it now puts a heavier emphasis on the conceptual scope of victimology than the original edition had.

Victimology has become a leading focus of attention for universities, law enforcement agencies and more importantly, the public. Victimization, obviously, is as old as crime itself, although its study has never fully developed due to lack of attention and oversimplification by past and present criminologists.

The book begins with a brief history of victimology from the Golden Age up to the present time. Different forms of restitution, retaliations, and punishment by all types of societies from the Middle Ages on, are explained. Among the more important aspects of the book are the discussions of compensatory restitution for crimes committed against them. The latter subject, of course, has generated many questions and is still hotly debated by criminologists. The book also presents comprehensive examinations of crime victims and

the criminal-victim relationship. The examinations, which are based on solid evidence derived from empirical research, lend a validity to the book which makes it a must for anyone interested in criminology, and especially for students.

—Leo Murillo

**Municipal Public Safety.** By Esai Berenbaum. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, IL. 1976. 95 pp. \$10.75.

The stated purpose of this book is "to provide . . . a guide for establishing consolidated public safety measures." As the author points out, the idea of combining the largely idle fire department with the police department for greater efficiency has been around for nearly 70 years. Firefighters spend one percent or less of their time responding to fire calls, and a like amount of time on equipment maintenance. With proper planning, training and administration, cities with up to 100,000 residents can implement a public safety program that offers more efficient, productive police and fire protection

Although the body of the book is only 32 pages long, the organization and concise discussion of each topic provide a complete general overview of the subject. The work includes chapters on "Planning for the Program," "Selecting the Program," "Training" and "Operations," as well as explanations of why the public safety program should be instituted and how to convince city administrators that the program is beneficial.

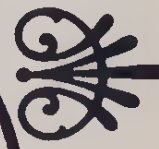
The appendices comprise the major portion of the book, and will be a welcome text for those administrators who have been charged with organizing public safety programs. The appendices give programs, schedules and examples for the training of the officers, the administration of the department and the establishment of an effective office at reasonable cost. The book is complete, concise and well-written, providing a guide and manual for those smaller cities that are looking for a way to cut costs while actually improving police-fire protection.

—Thomas Hanratty



ANNOUNCING!

## Criminal Justice Center MONOGRAPHS



### Number 1: A Functional Approach to Police Corruption, by Dorothy Heid Bracey

Traditionally, explanations of police corruption and methods of controlling it have assumed that corruption is caused either by "bad men" or by "bad laws." Anti-corruption policies for reform, based on these causes, have not, however, succeeded in eliminating corruption. In this monograph, Professor Bracey examines corruption as a social pattern that, persisting in the face of extensive opposition, performs positive functions which are not adequately fulfilled by other patterns and structures. In outlining nine major functions of corruption, Professor Bracey stresses their relevance to the law enforcement field.

— # of copies @ \$1.25

### Number 2: The Psychosocial Costs of Police Corruption, by Charles Bahn

In this monograph, Professor Bahn examines the psychological and sociological causes and effects of corruption upon people in law enforcement. He gives particular attention to the vulnerability of police to corruption at the beginning of their careers and in middle age when family problems and social pressures promote corruptibility. He suggests that a process of socialization and institutional support be initiated to guard police officers against corruptive influences, particularly during the crises periods in their careers.

— # of copies @ \$1.00

### Number 3: The Role of the Media in Controlling Corruption, by David Burnham

The author, a Washington correspondent of the *New York Times*, attempts to examine how a reporter should look at the public and private institutions he is assigned to cover. Distinguishing between advocacy journalism and objective, descriptive reporting, Mr. Burnham recalls how his reports on police 'cooping' and on the New York City judiciary led him to conclude that corruption existed and had a profound effect on police. He concludes that a thorough, objective reporter should establish a relationship with police to help them and the media to expose and control possible corruption.

— # of copies @ \$0.75

### Number 4: Police Integrity: The Role of Psychological Screening of Applicants, by Allen E. Shealy

Using a psychological test battery, Professor Shealy attempts to determine whether police integrity is at least partly determined by personality characteristics that are present when a recruit is hired and whether impropriety is in part a function of the personality type that is attracted to police work. The test battery consisted of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, the Myers-Briggs Type Indicator, the Strong Vocational Interest Blank, and a biographical inventory. More than 850 applicants to 15 law enforcement agencies were tested; later 350 of these applicants who were hired were retested. The results of Professor Shealy's tests indicate that police applicants can be effectively screened to reduce the number of police officers who will be predisposed to corruption.

— # of copies @ \$1.00

### Number 5: A Police Administrator Looks at Police Corruption, by William McCarthy

Writing from the perspective of a retired First Deputy Commissioner of the New York City Police Department, Mr. McCarthy surveys police corruption from the time he was a rookie in 1939 to the Knapp Commission scandals in the early 1970s when he commanded the Organized Crime Control Bureau. He outlines in detail how a police chief and his investigators should initiate investigations of departmental corruption, what areas of activity should be examined, and how to expose effectively corrupt activity. Particular attention is given to the use of a department of internal affairs and "turn-arounds," police who expose law enforcement corruption.

— # of copies @ \$1.50

### Number 6: Developing a Police Anti-Corruption Capability, by Mitchell Ware

Noting that a police department must daily process complaints about misconduct and corruption, the author stresses the need for competent internal investigations and for the establishment of an internal affairs unit. Mr. Ware, who is a Deputy Commissioner of the Chicago Police Department, outlines the goals of a police investigation and details the use of rules and regulations to increase police accountability. Particular emphasis is placed upon the police chief's responsibility to uncover law enforcement corruption in his community and to combat misconduct within his own department.

— # of copies @ \$1.25

Prepared under a grant from the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, L.E.A.A., Department of Justice

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# Current Job Openings in the Criminal Justice System

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

May 17, 1977

**Public Administration/Criminal Justice Faculty.** Jersey City State College in New Jersey is offering a joint appointment in its Public Administration and Criminal Justice Departments. For the political science component, a background in public administration with competence in Constitutional Law is preferred. Criminal justice teaching areas include probation and parole, correctional administration, and management of information systems.

Total load 12 hours per semester. Ph.D. or ABD preferred, but an experienced practitioner with a law degree will be considered providing he also meets the political science requirements. Rank will be at the assistant professor or instructor level. Salary will be dependent on qualifications. Starting date is Fall, 1977.

Contact: Dr. Clifford Landers, Chairman, Department of Political Science, Jersey City State College, Jersey City, NJ 07305.

**Criminal Justice-Law Enforcement.** The Department of Criminal Justice, University of Wisconsin-Platteville has a teaching position vacancy effective late August, 1977 in its law enforcement program. The successful candidate should have a demonstrated knowledge of teaching, law enforcement practices, in-service police training and continuing education. One year appointment with good chance of continuation, Ph.D. or ABD status preferred. Masters degree level with experiences in law enforcement strongly considered.

Candidates should send vita with three references, specifically supporting teaching qualifications to: Dr. Robert W. Warfield, Chairman, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Wisconsin-Platteville, Platteville, WI, 53818. Envelope should be marked: vita enclosed — personal. Application deadline: June 1, 1977.

**Jail Administrator.** Lincoln, Nebraska and the County of Lancaster are seeking a candidate to administer and coordinate all activities, personnel, facilities, and programs in the city/county jail complex, which houses approximately 100 inmates. Successful applicant will also assist a correctional administrator in the coordination of correctional activities with all elements of the criminal justice system.

Applicants should have a degree in areas that can be related to corrections, plus three to five years of practical experience in correctional institutions. Salary will range between \$12,700 to \$16,200, depending upon qualifications.

Send resume to: City/County Employment Office, County/City Building, Lincoln, NB 68508. Filing deadline is June 1, 1977.

**Chief of Police.** The current police chief of Liberal, Kansas is retiring. The position's present salary range is \$1,200 to \$1,608 per month, plus a fringe benefit package.

Desired qualifications include five years of administrative experience in law enforcement. An associate or four-year degree in law enforcement or a related area is preferred, but a combination of extensive law enforcement education and experience will receive equal consideration. Good public relations and proven administrative experience are essential.

Resume should be sent to: Personnel Office, City of Liberal, P.O. Box 830, Liberal, Kansas 67901. Closing date is May 31, 1977.

**Criminal Justice Faculty Positions.** Central Missouri State University in Warrensburg is offering four teaching positions which will be available for the coming academic year due to the continuing expansion in the School of Public Services. All of the openings will be in the school's Criminal Justice Department.

Priority will be given to candidates with doctoral degrees or the equivalent with backgrounds in criminal justice planning and/or administration, legal studies, traffic administration, and accident investigation.

Submit resume, transcripts and photo to: Dr. Robert L. Marshall, Dean, School of Public Services, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MI 64093. Filing deadline is May 30, 1977.

**Director of Communications.** The Florida communities of Boca Raton, Boynton Beach, and Delray Beach, with a total population of 125,000 are seeking a director of communications for the development and technical

operation of a telecommunications system covering all aspects of law enforcement. Successful candidate will train and supervise approximately 36 personnel.

Requirements include: a knowledge of the principles and practices of organization, personnel management, and police administration. A salary range of \$17,000 to \$21,000 will be commensurate with experience.

Send resume by May 31, 1977 to: City of Boca Raton, Personnel Department, 201 West Palmetto Park Road, Boca Raton, FL 33432.

**Law Enforcement Training Coordinator.** Moraine Park Technical Institute in Fond du Lac, Wisconsin is accepting applications for a police training coordinator. Successful candidate will be the liaison for the district, providing inservice and specialty training to law enforcement agencies in four counties, and will direct the police recruit schools.

Qualifications include a bachelor's degree with an appropriate major and at least two years of related law enforcement experience or nine years appropriate work experience in the law enforcement field. A combination of collegiate level training and work experience in law enforcement totaling nine years is also acceptable. Three years teaching experience and the ability to meet the certification standards of the Wisconsin Board of VTAE are additional requirements.

Applicants must also possess a knowledge of all aspects involved in inservice law enforcement training, the ability to organize and direct police training programs, and a current knowledge of law enforcement operations. Position will be begin on July 1, 1977 at a starting salary range of \$13,900 to \$18,900, depending upon educational background and experience.

Send credentials and copies of college transcripts to: Mr. Philip Stoll, Assistant Director, Personnel Operations, Moraine Park Technical Institute, 235 N. National Avenue, Fond du Lac, WI 54935. Telephone: (414) 922-8611. No applications will be accepted after June 20, 1977.

**Assistant Professor, Criminal Justice.** LeMar University in Beaumont, Texas is seeking a candidate with demonstrated teaching ability for this position which begins August 22, 1977.

Job requirements include a doctorate in criminal justice or a closely related field, teaching experience, and demonstrated research interest in criminal justice. Starting salary has been set at \$15,000 for nine month appointment.

Send resume by June 15, 1977 to: Robert Frazier, Department of Public Affairs, P.O. Box 10068, LeMar University, Beaumont, TX 77710.

**Criminal Justice Teaching/Administration.** Armstrong State College and Brunswick Junior College in Georgia

have established a joint teaching/administrative position. Successful candidate will be stationed at Brunswick Junior College.

Applicants must hold an earned doctorate in criminal justice or a related field. Primary responsibility will be to teach criminal justice courses on the lower and upper division levels.

Send vita to: Dr. William Megathlin, Head, Department of Criminal Justice, Armstrong State College, Savannah, GA 31406. Deadline for applications is June 1, 1977.

**Graduate Assistantships in Law Enforcement.** Southern Illinois University's Center for The Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections is offering a number of these positions beginning on September 1, 1977. Duties include teaching and/or research in law enforcement.

The school's new law enforcement concentration in its M.S. program sponsors these graduate assistantships. Tuition waivers and salary will be provided according to the university scale for studies leading to the M.S. degree. Closing date for the Fall, 1977 semester is August 10, 1977.

Send inquiries to: Dr. Fred Klyman, Center for the Study of Crime, Delinquency, and Corrections, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901.

**Instructor/Coordinator.** Iowa Lakes Community College in Estherville is seeking a candidate who will be responsible for classroom instruction in social science, criminal justice and related areas. Additional duties will include program coordination with student recruitments and retention. A variety of club and extracurricular contract activities are also available.

Qualifications include a master's degree in social science and/or criminal justice with related practical experience desired.

Apply to: Dennis Hageman, Chairman, Psychology, Social Science and Education Department, Iowa Lakes Community College, 300 South 18th Street, Estherville, IA 51334. Telephone: (712) 362-2604. Applications accepted until June 30, 1977.

## JOB ANNOUNCEMENTS

*If your department, agency or educational institution has any job openings in the criminal justice field, we will announce them free of charge in this column. This includes administrative and teaching openings, civil service testing dates, and mid-level notices for local, state and Federal positions.*

*Please send all job notices to Jon A. Wicklund, Law Enforcement News, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.*

## Summer Workshops 1977 -Selected Law Enforcement Problems-

Co-sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the Pinkerton Foundation.

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| June 6-10  | • Police Management • Physical Evidence Collection • Terrorism •<br>• Correction and the Criminal Justice System •                               |
| June 13-20 | • Human Resources Management • Criminal Investigation • Crime Prevention Tactics •<br>• Supervision and Management of Private Security Systems • |
| June 20-24 | • Productivity in the Uniformed Services • Undercover Narcotics Investigation •<br>• Police and the Media •                                      |
| July 11-15 | • Arson Investigation • Victim-Oriented Sex Crimes • Juvenile Justice •  |
| July 25-30 | • Investigating Child Abuse • A Police System for Addressing Crimes Against the Elderly •  |

The registration fee for a one-week course is \$90.00. A reduction of \$10 per course is offered to students who register for more than one course. Fee includes tuition, textbooks, lecture notes, note books, and other cost of instruction. Cost of meals and lodging are not included.

For complete information, contact: Harry O'Reilly, Workshop Coordinator, Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, New York 10019. Telephone (212) 247-1600, 06.



June 13-20, 1977. Summer Workshops. Human Resources Management, Criminal Investigation, Supervision and Management of Private Security Systems, and Crime Prevention Tactics. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College in cooperation with the Pinkerton Foundation. Registration fee of \$90.00 for each separate course includes all instructional materials. Special room rates are available. For complete information, contact: Harry O'Reilly, Criminal Justice Center, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019 (212) 247-1600.06.

June 13-24, 1977. Middle Management Seminar. Conducted by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice in Miami. For details and registration, contact: Miami-Dade County Community College, North Campus, 11380, N.W. 27 Avenue, Miami, FL 33167. (305) 685-4505.

June 15-17, 1977. National Police Self Defense Instructors Training Seminar. To be held at the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Marriott Inn by the Law Enforcement Liaison Division of the United States Karate Association. For complete information and registration materials, contact: Kevin Parsons, Director, Law Enforcement Liaison Division, United States Karate Association, 6162 Melling Way No. 10, East Lansing, MI 48823. (517) 351-9193.

June 15-17, 1977. Managing Career Development Programs for Law Enforcement Personnel. Presented by the Law Enforcement Human Resources Division of The University of Chicago. Fee of \$225.00 includes tuition, study and reference materials, and certificate of attendance. More information can be obtained from: Gale Dreas, Law Enforcement Human Resources Division, Industrial Relations Center, The University of Chicago, 1225 East 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637. Telephone: (312) 753-2065.

June 16, 1977. Police Stress Seminar. To be held in Lawrence, Massachusetts by the Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council. For details about this and other courses, contact: Gary Egan, Executive Director, Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Place, Boston, MA 02108.

June 16, 1977. Training Program: Crime Prevention and the Media. Sponsored by the Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center. For information, contact: Harry Kinne, Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center, 16500 Hall Road, Mt. Clemens, MI 48044.

June 16-July 2, 1977. Administration of Justice in the Soviet Union. A traveling seminar to the cities of Moscow, Kiev, and Leningrad. Sponsored by the University of Dayton's Criminal Justice Department and Lambda Alpha Epsilon-Delta Chapter. All inclusive cost is \$1,369.00. College credit may be obtained through the university. For further information and application forms, write: Criminal Justice Department, Prof. Brian Forschner, University of Dayton, Dayton, OH 45469.

June 20-22, 1977. Productivity Measurement and Improvement Course. To be held in San Francisco by Theorem Institute. More details about this and other courses can be obtained from: Michael E. O'Neill, Vice President, Theorem Institute, 1737 North First Street, Suite 590, San Jose, CA 95112.

June 20-24, 1977. Course. Current Problems and Solution in Police Planning

and Research. Presented by the Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Center. Pre-registration arrangement can be made by contacting Dr. Bruce T. Olson, Modesto Regional Criminal Justice Training Program, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. Telephone: (209) 526-2000.

June 20-24, 1977. Training Program: Maximizing Citizen Participation. Conducted by the National Crime Prevention Institute in Louisville, Kentucky. Write: Admissions Coordinator, National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Police Administration, Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, KY 40222.

June 20-24, 1977. Course on Anti-Terrorism and Civil Disorders. Presented by the Illinois State Police Academy in Springfield. Transportation, tuition, and all meals and lodging will be provided to qualified participants in accordance with LEAA guidelines. For further information and registration forms, contact: Captain William J. Ryan, Bureau of Training, Illinois State Police Academy, 401 Armory Building, Springfield, IL 62706.

June 20-24, 1977. Summer Workshops. Productivity in the Uniformed Services, Undercover Narcotics Investigation, and The Police and the Media. To be held at John Jay College in New York City. For details, see: June 13-20.

June 20-24, 1977. Executive Development Workshop. To be held in West Point, New York by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition of \$300.00 includes all books and training materials. For more information, contact: Ray Garza, Police Management and Operations Divisions, IACP, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20760. (301) 948-0922.

June 20-25, 1977. Science in Law Enforcement Course. Presented by Case Western Reserve University Law School in Cleveland, Ohio. Tuition \$135.00. Write: Daniel Clancy, Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University Law School, Cleveland, OH 44106.

June 20-July 1, 1977. Crime Scene Technicians Course. Conducted by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement in St. Petersburg. Tuition: \$150.00. For further information, contact: Robert B. Tegarden, Director, Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

June 22-24, 1977. Crime Analysis Course. To be held in San Francisco's Sheraton-Palace Hotel by Theorem Institute. For mailing address, consult June 20-22.

June 26, 1977. Officer Survival Course. Conducted by the California Specialized Training Institute in San Luis Obispo. For information and applications, contact: L.O. Giuffrida, Director, California Specialized Training Institute, Building 904, Camp San Luis Obispo, CA 93406. Telephone: (805) 544-7101.

June 26-27, 1977. National Crime Prevention Conference. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Association at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. Registration fees are \$95.00 for members and \$120.00 for nonmembers. For details and registration information, write or call: The National Crime Prevention Association, 985 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045 (202) 393-3170.

June 27-30, 1977. International Conference: The State of Prisons. To be held at the University of Kent in Canterbury, England. For further information, write: John C. Freeman, Faculty of Laws, University of London, King's College, Strand, London, WC2R 2LS, United Kingdom.

June 27-July 1, 1977. Short Course for Defense Lawyers. Presented by the Northwestern University School of Law. Fee: \$225.00. For details, write: Prof. Fred Inbau, Northwestern University School of Law, 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611.

June 30-July 3, 1977. National Youth Workers Conference. To be held in Bloomington, Indiana by the National Youth Alternatives Project, LEAA's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and several other youth service agencies. Total room, board and registration is \$80.00. Write: NYAP, 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

July 5-24, 1977. The Fourth Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England. Presented by American University at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, University of London. Total cost: \$765.00. Participants should make their own transportation arrangements to London. For further information, contact: Dr. Arnold S. Trebach, Director, Institute on Drugs, Crime and Justice in England, Center for the Administration of Justice, The American University, Washington, DC 20016 (202) 686-2405.

July 11-15, 1977. Training Course. Analytical Investigation Methods. To be held in Miami, Florida by Anacapa Sciences, Inc. Fee: \$295.00. Write or call: Dr. Douglas H. Harris, Anacapa Sciences, Inc., Post Office Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102. (805) 966-6157.

July 11-15, 1977. Summer Course: Analysis of Urban Service Systems. Conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. Tuition: \$525.00. For information, write: Director of Summer Session, Room E19-356, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139.

July 11-15, 1977. Corrections Supervisor Training Course. Presented by the Southeast Florida Institute of Criminal Justice in Miami. For details and registration, contact: Miami-Dade County Community College, North Campus, 11380, N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami, FL 33167.

(305) 685-4505.

July 11-15, 1977. Surveillance and Mechanical Apparatus Training Program. Presented by the Macomb Criminal Justice Training Center. For mailing address see: June 16.

July 11-15, 1977. Summer Workshops. Arson Investigation, Victim-Oriented Sex Crimes Investigation and Juvenile Justice. Conducted by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Consult: June 13-20.

July 13-15, 1977. Locks and Safes Crime Prevention Course. Presented by Southwest Texas State University. Contact: Deputy Director, Texas Crime Prevention Institute, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666. Telephone: (512) 392-0166.

July 17-30, 1977. Criminal Justice Study Tour of Lincoln and London, England. Presented by Chapman College's Department of Sociology and Criminal Justice. Program is limited to 15 students who are required to enroll for three units of college credit. Fee of \$695.00 includes room, breakfast, field trips, guest speakers, teaching materials, and tuition. Air fare is not included. For more information, contact: Dr. John P. Bruber, Department Head, Sociology and Criminal Justice, Chapman College, 333 North Glassell Street, Orange, CA 92666.

July 18-22, 1977. Impact Assessment and Evaluation of Crime Prevention Programs. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. For mailing address, see: June 20-24.

July 18-22, 1977. Summer Course: Implementation and Management of Urban Systems Innovations. To be held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. Consult: July 11-15.

July 25-28, 1977. Prosecutor's Institute Summer Session. Conducted by the Delaware Law School of Widener College at the Sheraton-Brandywine Inn in Wilmington. Information concerning the institute may be obtained from: F. Ned Hand, Assistant Dean, Delaware Law School of Widener College, 2001 Washington Street, Wilmington, DE 19802.

July 25-29, 1977. Summer Workshops. Investigating Child Abuse Cases and A Police System for Addressing Crimes Against the Elderly. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. For contact information, consult June 13-20.

July 25-29, 1977. Workshop. Management of the Investigative Function. To be held in Kansas City, Missouri by the IACP's Professional Development Division. For mailing address, see: June 20-24.

July 25-29, 1977. Crime Prevention Institute. Basic 40 Hour Course. Presented by Southwest Texas State University. Fee: \$250.00. Consult: July 13-15.

July 27-29, 1977. Summer Conference: Policy Alternatives in the Control of Alcohol Abuse, Drug Abuse and Smoking. Conducted by the Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute at the University of Washington in Seattle. Details can be obtained from conference coordinators: Roger A. Roffman, Division Head for Training, or Paul A. Pastor, Jr., Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Institute, University of Washington, NI-15, Seattle, Washington 98105.



## New Products for Law Enforcement

Items about new or modified products are based on news releases and/or other information received from the manufacturer or distributor. Nothing contained herein should be understood to imply the endorsement of Law Enforcement News.

**CONCEALED HOLSTER** — Designed to fit close to the body for maximum concealment and quick draw, Bucheimer's Concealer Holster is now available fully lined with top quality siliconized leather.

The holster enables the wearer to carry a gun for long periods in comfort and safety. It features a high ride design which prevents the gun from hanging up when sitting or riding and is fitted with a hammer protection guard that prevents wear and tear on clothing and keeps the gun in place.

Made for all popular double action revolvers and automatics, the Concealer fits belts up to 1½". It can be ordered fully lined or unlined and is available in plain or weave, russet or black.

For complete information, write to the J.M. Bucheimer Company, Airport Road, Frederick, MD 21701.

**LETTER BOMB FILM** — Produced in response to the growing threat of bombs mailed by terrorists, *Postmark: Terror* outlines various types of explosive devices, revealing their composition and principles of operation.

The film presents a definite plan for dealing with potential mail bombs and offers steps for implementing such a plan, taking the viewer through a simulated bomb threat to show bomb counter-strategies in action.

Designed for viewing by all employees who handle mail, business managers, security and police forces, the 15-minute movie is accompanied by a 24 by 30 inch mailroom poster listing the major mail bomb recognition points.

For rental or purchase information on

this 16mm color/sound film, write: Motorola Teleprograms, Inc., 4825 N. Scott Street, Schiller Park, IL 60176.

**I.D. CAMERA ATTACHMENT** — Nord Photo Engineering recently introduced an identification attachment for its Long Roll Camera that simultaneously records both subject and pertinent written information with a single exposure.

Designed to expedite the production of law enforcement mug shots, the new device allows booking data to be photographed on a long roll Split 70mm or 120, 16 exposure roll film along with the suspect.

The attachment slips on and off without



tools and is fully adjustable to fit specific needs. It also swings out of the way to produce I.D. photos without printed information.

Further information can be obtained from a local Nord Technical Representative, who can be contacted by calling toll-free: (800) 328-4365.

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BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

## Mandatory Gun Crime Sentences: Effective, but Within Limits

My last column in *Law Enforcement News* dealt with the mandatory sentencing legislation in Florida. There, a 1975 law mandated a minimum three-year sentence for anyone convicted of carrying or using a gun while committing a felony, while an accompanying public-relations advertising campaign insured that citizens would be aware of the law and its penalty.

The apparent success of the Sunshine State legislation — a 30 percent drop in armed robbery of chain stores and a 20 percent drop in other armed robberies — is not universal. Two other states, Massachusetts and Arizona, are collecting figures which suggest that mandatory sentences are at best a partial answer to the problem of violent crime.

The Massachusetts law is probably the most controversial of the recent wave of mandatory sentencing acts. Called the Bartley-Fox Law, it amounts to a fairly severe attempt at gun control. It mandates one year in prison for simply carrying a gun without a license, and makes no exception for persons without records of prior offenses.

A little more than 15 months after the Bartley-Fox bill was enacted on April 1, 1975, a study published by Harvard University Law School's Center for Criminal Justice showed that the law's effect on violent crime has been almost negligible.

What the law had achieved, the study showed, was a very dramatic increase in compliance with licensing regulations. In February 1975, shortly before the law was passed, only 10,000 firearms identification cards were issued. By April more than 100,000 were issued.

The use of guns in premeditated crimes of armed robbery seemed unaffected by the law, according to the study. In its first year the law appeared to have reduced slightly the number of guns involved in unplanned assaults. However, Professor James Vorenberg, director of the Center, pointed out that the total number of assaults had not decreased, because of a shift from guns to other weapons.

A mandatory sentence law in Arizona seemed to produce results similar to the Massachusetts legislation. There, according to Tucson police records published in the *Arizona Daily Star*, a mandatory five-year sentence has brought about a shift away from guns as the principal weapon used in assaults. In Tucson, from the time the law was enacted in August 1974 until mid-1976, there was actually an increase in the number of robberies. In the twelve months before the law there were 538 robberies, 294 with guns. In the following year there were 720 robberies, but the number committed with firearms held steady at 294 — a decrease of 14 percent.

The Arizona legislation provided mandatory prison sentences even for burglary and for first offenders armed with weapons other than guns. When enacted, the law limited the five-year mandatory sentence to those convicted of using a gun in the commission of an assault, kidnapping, and delaying or obstructing a public officer. The legislation prohibits pardon, parole and commutation or suspension of sentence.

Mandatory sentencing legislation seems to be effective within certain limits. If the penalty for gun use is raised and appears to be a certainty for those convicted, then gun use will decrease. However, a victim mugged by a knife-bearing attacker is nonetheless mugged, and the new laws have done nothing to reduce the overall rate of violent crime.

Another problem which arises from mandatory sentencing laws is that of enforcement. Historically juries have been reluctant to hand down guilty verdicts in the knowledge that their decision brought a certain prison term. This at least was the experience during prohibition in many states which passed harsh mandatory sentencing laws directed against violent crimes.

Essentially, this kind of legislation is intended to remove discretion from the judges. Again, the experience of the 1920s and 1930s proved that judges were no more compelled to hand down harsh sentences after, than before, the laws. Judges as a rule do not have to answer to the legislators who make laws. In Florida already there is evidence that only a small percentage of those eligible have actually received the three-year sentence.

Mandatory sentencing can also exacerbate the overcrowded situation in the jails. Massachusetts State Commissioner of Correction Frank A. Hall estimates that his prisons will have a population of 3,300 by the middle of this summer. They are built to accommodate only 2,525.

The Massachusetts law may also run into the problems that the New York drug laws have encountered. The problem with blanket laws is that they fail to discriminate between those who are guilty solely by virtue of the new law (in this case, a hypothetical person who unwittingly fails to register a firearm), and those who would be considered criminal under any code. As long as the agents of justice — the judges, jurors and prosecutors — are given discretionary powers, they will make distinctions between those who carry guns with malevolent intent and those who do not. The failure to prosecute in many cases will cause the law to lose strength.

The new mandatory sentencing laws were never intended to be a complete answer to the problem of violent crime. They do seem to be a step in the right direction, for they have been effective in cutting gun use in the states where they apply. But I think that without a judiciary responsible to the legislature, and a penal system adequate to our demands, the situation cannot be greatly improved.

Ordway P. Burden invites correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Boulevard, Washington Township, Westwood, N. J. 07675

COMING UP IN LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:

A discussion of the uses of the media in law enforcement, featuring one of America's foremost media wizards.